

**INVENTORY
OF
MONUMENTS AND SITES
OF
NATIONAL IMPORTANCE**

(VOL. I, PART 2)



CHANDIGARH CIRCLE



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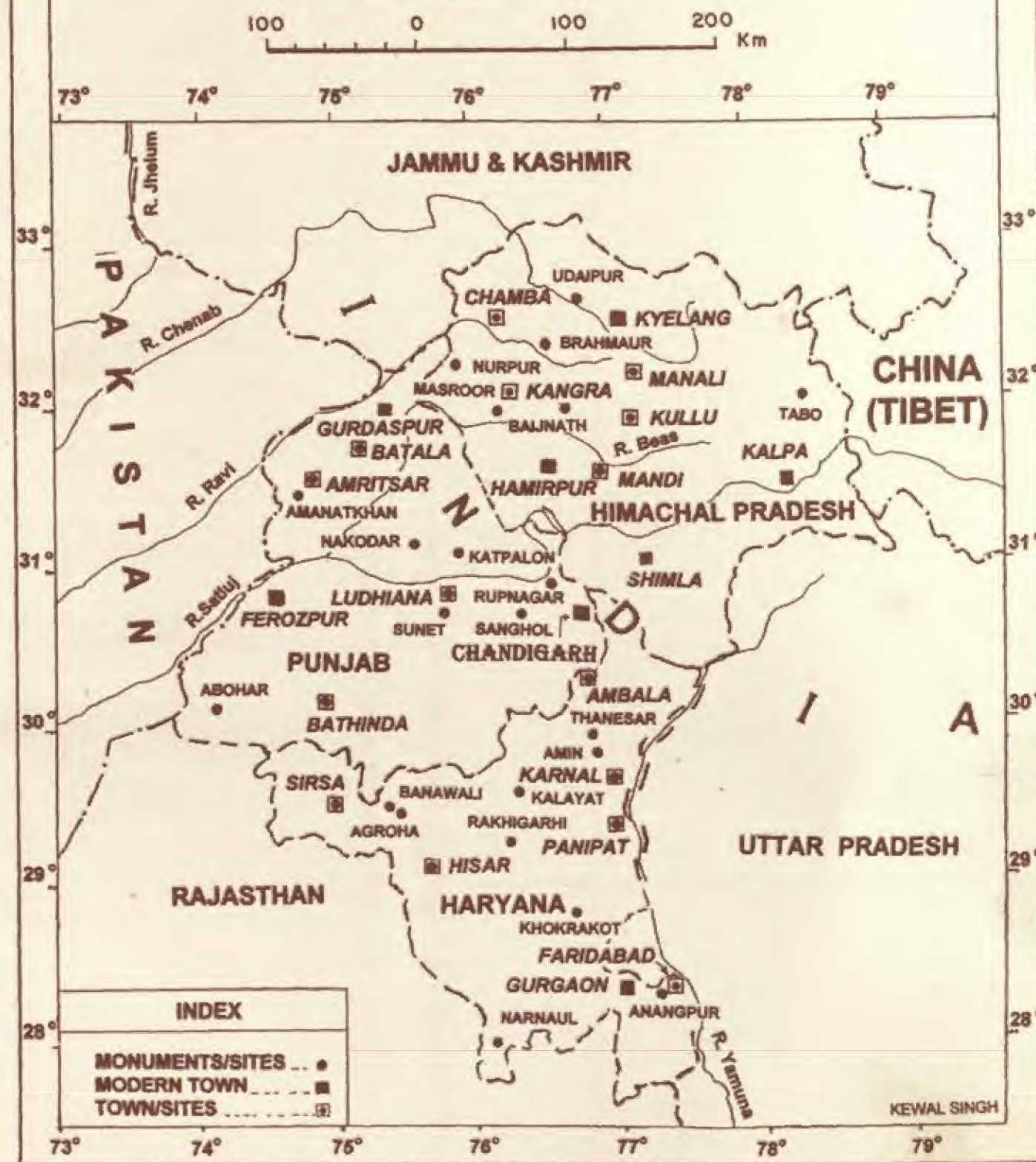
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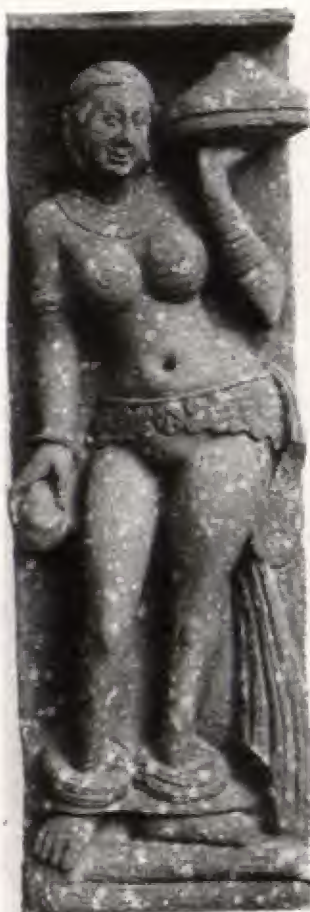
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**INVENTORY
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CHANDIGARH CIRCLE

01 TO 146



Yakshis on railing pillars, Sanghol



Shaikh Chilli's tomb, Thanesar



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CHANDIGARH CIRCLE

84884

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R 930.1021
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PREFACE

It was proposed that during the 50th year of the Independence of India, an Inventory of the Monuments and Sites of National Importance under the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) be prepared and published. It was felt that it would be desirable to have an Inventory with some details of the monuments and sites along with their plans and photographs so that it could meet the requirements of heritage administrators, scholars and tourists. Since the collection of data in the desired format and the latest illustrations have been taking considerable time due to the distance, inaccessible location of some monuments/sites and the prevailing conditions in the areas, it has been decided to compile the Inventory in seven volumes as below :

Vol. I	Part 1	Srinagar Circle
	Part 2	Chandigarh Circle
	Part 3	Delhi Circle
Vol. II	Part 1	Jaipur Circle
	Part 2	Vadodara Circle
Vol. III	Part 1	Agra Circle
	Part 2	Lucknow Circle
Vol. IV	Part 1	Patna Circle
	Part 2	Calcutta Circle
	Part 3	Bhubaneshwar Circle
	Part 4	Guwahati Circle
Vol. V	Part 1	Bhopal Circle
	Part 2	Aurangabad Circle
	Part 3	Goa Mini Circle
Vol. VI	Part 1	Dharwar Circle
	Part 2	Bangalore Circle
Vol. VII	Part 1	Hyderabad Circle
	Part 2	Chennai Circle
	Part 3	Thrissur Circle

Since the compilation involves collection of data and editing of considerable material, a committee for the preparation of the Inventory was set up under the chairmanship of Shri Jagat Pati Joshi, Former Director General of ASI and Shri Krishna Deva, Former Director, ASI as the advisor of the project. Dr. B.C. Agrawal, Director, ASI, coordinated the project and Dr. P.K. Trivedi as member of the committee has rendered valuable help. Dr. P.K. Mishra, Superintending Archaeologist, Chandigarh Circle collected all the basic data regarding the monuments/sites in the Circle and sent it along with illustrations. Some help was also rendered by Shri Chhering Dorje who succeeded Dr. Mishra. Dr. M.Y. Qudusi of the Epigraphical Branch of the Survey supplied valuable epigraphical references for a number of Muslim monuments.

In the preparation of the Inventory valuable assistance was received from Sarvashri Kewal Singh, Baldev Singh and Vinod Kumar in checking the co-ordinates of the monuments/sites and compiling the data. Besides, Capt. P.R. Prasad, Officer-in-charge, Electronic Data Processing Unit of the ASI provided all out support. All of them deserve my thanks.

The project has received part financial assistance from the Secretariat for the Commemoration of 50th Year of India's Independence, Government of India, which is gratefully acknowledged. I would like to thank Shri R.S. Bisht, Director (Publication), Shri Hoshiar Singh, Production officer, other staff in the Publication Section and M/s Bengal Offset Works for the printing of this publication.

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INTRODUCTION

The states of Himachal Pradesh, Panjab and Haryana lie between Lat. $27^{\circ} 40'$ - $33^{\circ} 15'$ N and long. $73^{\circ} 45'$ - $78^{\circ} 58'$ E. These states are encircled by Kashmir in the north, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh in the east, and Rajasthan and Pakistan in the west. The area is watered by the Satluj, Vyas, Ravi, Markanda and Yamuna. It has alpine climate in Kangra, sub-tropical climate in the alluvial plains of the Panjab and Haryana, while Himachal is a mountainous area with pine and deodar forests and abundant fruit orchards. Panjab and Haryana have lush green cultivated fields rendering the region the veritable granary of India. The region also faced intermittent inroads and invasions from the north-west since time immemorial. The area has a large number of sites and monuments from the Stone Age, the pre-Harappan and Harappan times to the succeeding historical periods.

The states of Himachal Pradesh, Panjab and Haryana are fairly rich in archaeological sites and monuments. The stone age sites at Bilaspur and Kangra in Himachal Pradesh and Aitbarpur in the Panjab are as notable as the numerous neolithic sites in Himachal and that at Dumeli in the Panjab. A large number of pre-Harappan and Harappan sites have been identified in District Mansa and at other places in the Panjab and Haryana. After the partition, Panjab had the unique distinction of witnessing excavation of the first Harappan site at Ropar in the Indian Union followed by Bara where a culture contemporary with the pre-Harappan to Late Harappan has been revealed. In Haryana, at Bhagwanpura, an overlap of Late Harappan culture with Painted Grey Ware culture promises to bridge the gap between the two.

Early historical periods are well represented by the finds at Sanghol in the Panjab and Agroha in Haryana. At Sanghol, a large stupa with a relic-casket and fire-altars of the Kushana period have been unearthed, besides one hundred and seventeen figures of the Mathura School which form an outstanding discovery of Buddhist art. Rakhigarhi in Haryana has provided evidence of Harappan culture, including a unique cylindrical seal. The excavation at Kunal, Haryana has provided new dimensions to early-Harappan culture and its genesis. Excavations at Banawali, also in Haryana, has provided convincing data for the growth and devolution of Harappan culture. The temples

of Chhatrari and Bharmaur in Himachal Pradesh with timber interior and inscribed bronzes of Sakti dating from *circa* A.D. 700 are remarkable. The group of rock-cut temples at Masrur dating from the ninth century A.D. are notable for sculptural and architectural excellence. The excavation at Harshka-Tila at Thanesar, Haryana has yielded historical sequence from the pre-Kushana to the medieval period. The tomb of Shaikh Chilli at Kurukshetra and the monuments of Narnaul, both in Haryana, and the Mughal Sarai of Amanat Khan, the renowned calligraphist of Taj Mahal, in the Panjab, are among notable buildings of the medieval period.

There are one hundred forty-six monuments/sites in the Panjab, Himachal Pradesh, and Haryana which are under the administrative jurisdiction of the Chandigarh Circle of the Archaeological Survey of India.

HARYANA

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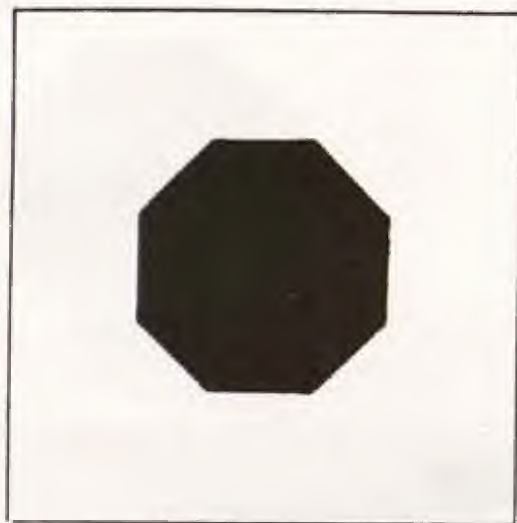
HARYANA

25-11-2004

01 KOS MINAR (AMBALA CITY)

84884

1. **DISTRICT** : Ambala; **TEHSIL** : Ambala
2. **LOCALITY** : Ambala city (Lat. 30° 23' N; Long. 76° 46' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 14519 dated 29.07.1918
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Chandigarh; **RAILWAY STATION** : Ambala city; **BUS STATION** : Ambala city
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are plastered brick structures standing on a square platform. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



SCALE | 0 | METRES

PLAN



02 ANCIENT SITE (NAURANGABAD)

1. **DISTRICT** : Bhiwani; **TEHSIL** : Bhiwani
2. **LOCALITY** : Naurangabad (Lat. 28° 48' N; Long. 76° 08' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : S.O. 2025 dated 02.07.1988
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Bhiwani; **BUS STATION** : Bhiwani
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The ancient site of Naurangabad has an area of 58.44 acres. A large number of Yaudheya, Indo-Greek, Kushana and Gupta coins have been found from this ancient mound.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : B. Raj Bajaj (ed.), *Haryana District Gazetteers, Bhiwani* (Chandigarh 1982).



SKETCH PLAN



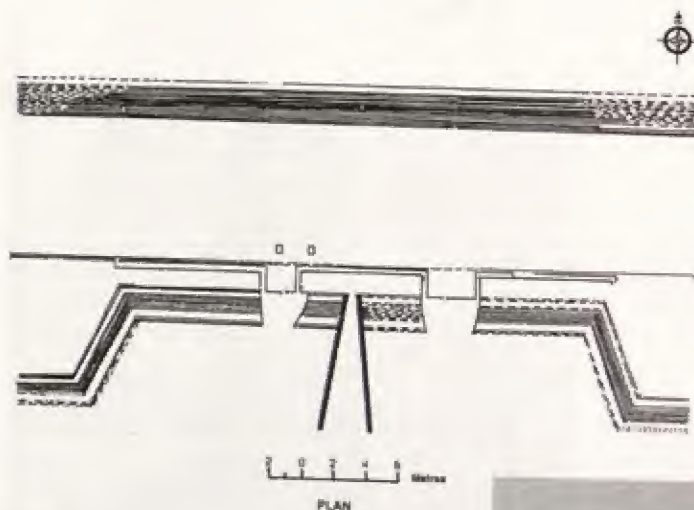
03 KOS MINAR NO. 18 (ALAPUR)

- 1. DISTRICT : Faridabad; TEHSIL : Palwal
- 2. LOCALITY : Alapur (Lat. 28° 11' N; Long. 77° 19' E)
- 3. NOTIFICATION NO. : PN, 6798 dated 11.03.1919
- 4. APPROACH : AIRPORT : Delhi; RAILWAY STATION : Palwal; BUS STATION : Alapur
- 5. BRIEF HISTORY : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are plastered brick structures standing on square platform. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
- 6. TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES : Plain terrain
- 7. OWNERSHIP : Central Government
- 8. IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ? : No
- 9. ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
- 10. PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



04 BUND OR DAM (ANANGPUR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Faridabad; **TEHSIL** : Faridabad
2. **LOCALITY** : Anangpur (Lat. 25° 28' N; Long. 77° 16' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 24847 dated 14.10.1921
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Faridabad; **BUS STATION** : Anangpur
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The construction of Anang Dam about 2km south-west of Suraj Kund is ascribed to Anangpal of the Tomar dynasty of the eleventh century A.D. It is battered on the east and has steps on the west with angular flanked steps at the southern and northern extremities. At the top, the dam is 19.8 m while with the steps on the west and the batter (inclination) on the east it grows to over 27.43 m at the base. Its length is 101.2 m. At the varying depths from the top of the bund, are seven drainage channels which run through the thickness of the dam and could be used to keep water upto certain depths. The steps are made of ashlar blocks of stone but like the rubble core they are also laid in lime.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Rocky terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : Y. D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, Delhi 1990).



05 KOS MINAR NO. 22 (AURANGABAD)

1. **DISTRICT** : Faridabad; **TEHSIL** : Palwal
2. **LOCALITY** : Aurangabad (Lat. 28° 02' N; Long. 77° 20' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 6798 dated 11.03.1919
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Rundhi; **BUS STATION** : Aurangabad
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are plastered brick structures standing on square platform. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).

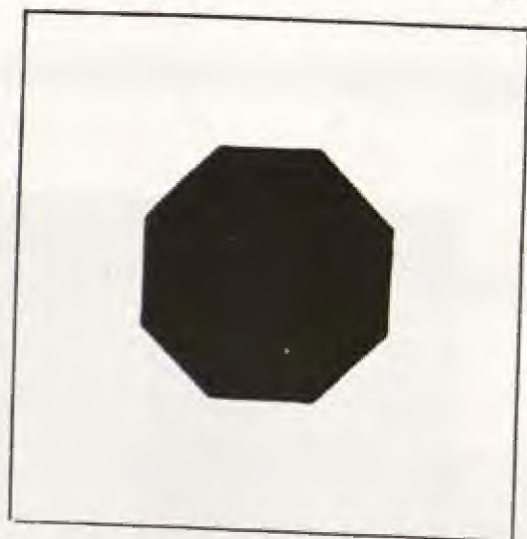


PLAN



06 KOS MINAR NO. 24 (BANCHCHARI)

1. **DISTRICT** : Faridabad; **TEHSIL** : Hodal
2. **LOCALITY** : Banchchari (Lat. 27° 55' N; Long. 77° 21' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 6798 dated 11.03.1919
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Kodla; **BUS STATION** : Banchchari
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are plastered brick structures standing on square platform. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



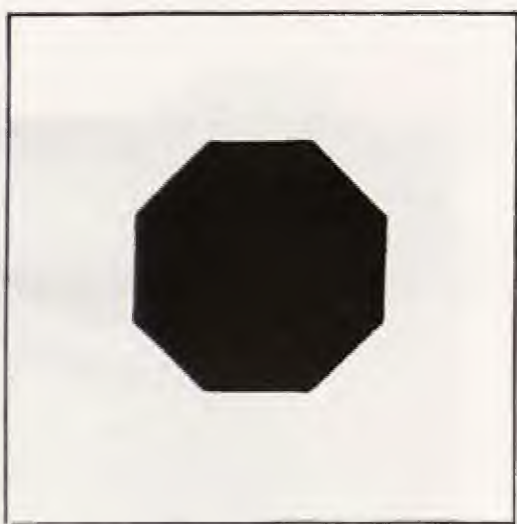
SCALE 0 METRES

PLAN



07 KOS MINAR NO. 25 (BANCHCHARI)

- 1. **DISTRICT** : Faridabad; **TEHSIL** : Hodal
- 2. **LOCALITY** : Banchchari (Lat. 27° 57' N; Long. 77° 21' E)
- 3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 6798 dated 11.03.1919
- 4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Kodal; **BUS STATION** : Banchchari
- 5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are plastered brick structures standing on square platform. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
- 6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
- 7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
- 8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
- 9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
- 10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



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PLAN



08 KOS MINAR NO. 27 (BHULWANA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Faridabad; **TEHSIL** : Hodal
2. **LOCALITY** : Bhulwana (Lat. 27° 52' N; Long. 77° 24' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 6798 dated 11.03.1919
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Hodal; **BUS STATION** : Hodal
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are plastered brick structures standing on square platform. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



PLAN



09 KOS MINAR NO. 16 (GUDHPURI)

- 1. DISTRICT : Faridabad; TEHSIL : Palwal
- 2. LOCALITY : Gudhpuri (Lat. 28° 15' N; Long. 77° 18' E)
- 3. NOTIFICATION NO. : PN, 6798 dated 11.03.1919
- 4. APPROACH : AIRPORT : Delhi; RAILWAY STATION : Palwal; BUS STATION : Pirthla
- 5. BRIEF HISTORY : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are plastered brick structures standing on square platform. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
- 6. TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES : Plain terrain
- 7. OWNERSHIP : Central Government
- 8. IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ? : No
- 9. ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
- 10. PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



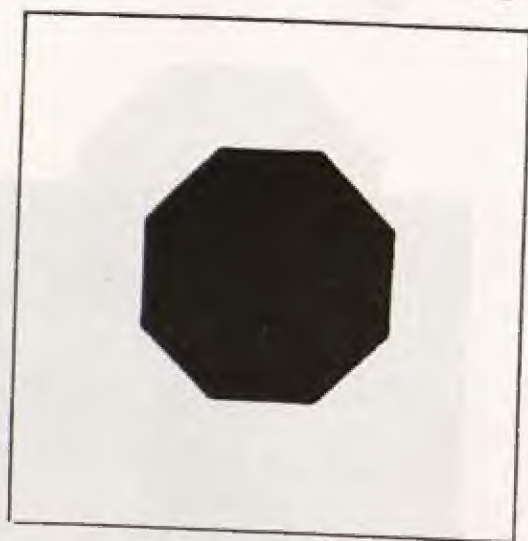
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PLAN



10 KOS MINAR NO. 17 (GUDHPURI)

1. **DISTRICT** : Faridabad; **TEHSIL** : Palwal
2. **LOCALITY** : Gudhpuri (Miranpur) (Lat. 28° 13' N; Long. 77° 18' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 6798 dated 11.03.1919
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Palwal; **BUS STATION** : Baghaura
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are plastered brick structures standing on square platform. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



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PLAN



11 KOS MINAR NO. 26 (HODAL)

1. **DISTRICT** : Faridabad; **TEHSIL** : Hodal
2. **LOCALITY** : Hodal (Lat. 27° 54' N; Long. 77° 23' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 6798 dated 11.03.1919
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Hodal; **BUS STATION** : Hodal
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are plastered brick structures standing on square platform. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



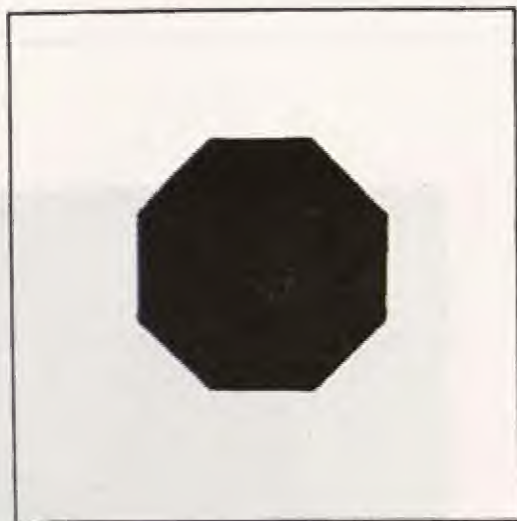
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PLAN



12 KOS MINAR NO. 23 (KHATEILA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Faridabad; **TEHSIL** : Hodal
2. **LOCALITY** : Khateila (Lat. 28° 00' N; Long. 77° 20' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 6798 dated 11.03.1919
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Smalkha; **BUS STATION** : Khateila
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are plastered brick structures standing on square platform. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968); (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



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PLAN



13 KOS MINAR NO. 21 (KHERA SARAI)

1. **DISTRICT** : Faridabad; **TEHSIL** : Palwal
2. **LOCALITY** : Khera Sarai (Bamni Khera) (Lat. 28° 04' N; Long. 77° 21' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 6798 dated 11.03.1919
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Rundhi; **BUS STATION** : Bamni khera
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are plastered brick structures standing on square platform. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).

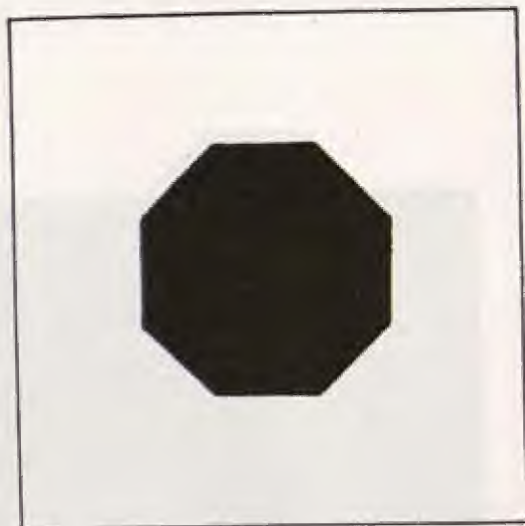


PLAN



14 KOS MINAR NO. 20 (KHUSROPUR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Faridabad; **TEHSIL** : Palwal
2. **LOCALITY** : Khusropur/Kuslipur (**Lat.** 28° 06' N; **Long.** 77° 20' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 6798 dated 11.03.1919
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Palwal; **BUS STATION** : Kuslipur
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are plastered brick structures standing on square platform. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



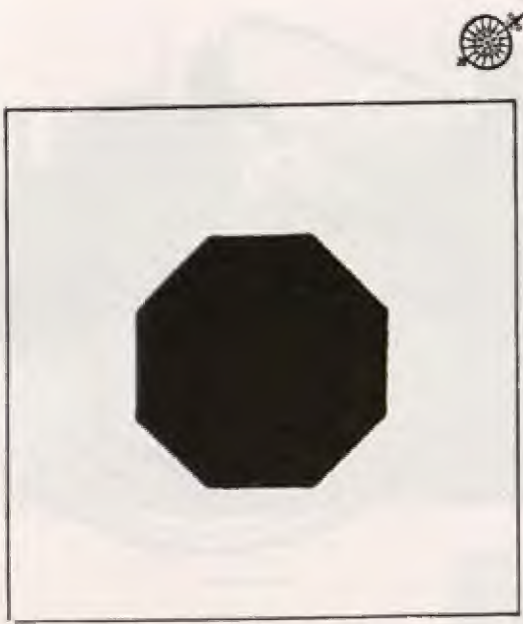
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15 KOS MINAR NO. 10 (KHWAZA SARAI)

- 1. DISTRICT : Faridabad; TEHSIL : Faridabad
- 2. LOCALITY : Khwaza Sarai (Goshipur Sarai) (Lat. 28° 27' N; Long. 78° 19' E)
- 3. NOTIFICATION NO. : PN, 6798 dated 11.03.1919
- 4. APPROACH : AIRPORT : Delhi; RAILWAY STATION : Faridabad; BUS STATION : Faridabad
- 5. BRIEF HISTORY : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are plastered brick structures standing on square platform. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
- 6. TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES : Plain terrain
- 7. OWNERSHIP : Central Government
- 8. IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ? : No
- 9. ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
- 10. PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



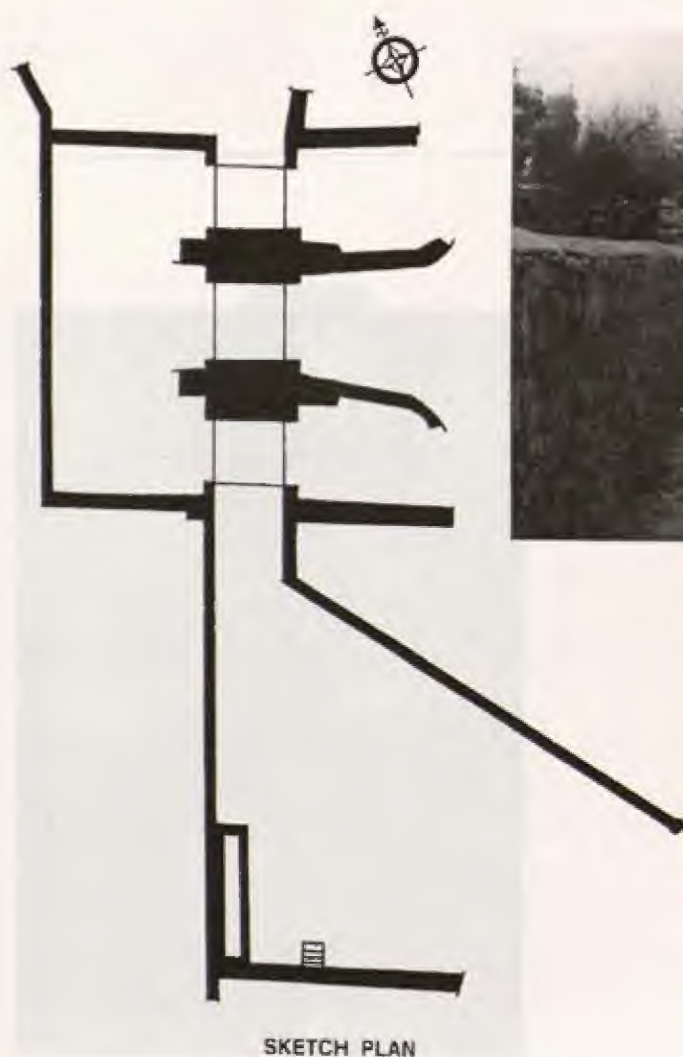
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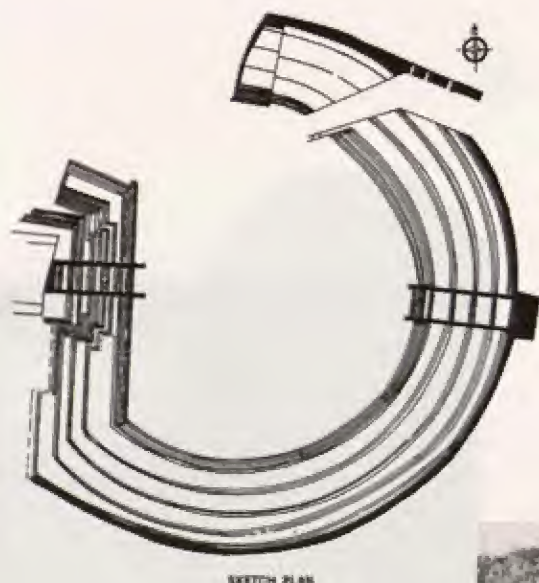
16 MUGHAL BRIDGE OVER BUDDHIA WALA NALA (KHWAZA SARAI)

1. **DISTRICT** : Faridabad; **TEHSIL** : Faridabad
2. **LOCALITY** : Khwaza Sarai (Atmadpur) (Lat. 28° 27' N; Long. 78° 20' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 32223 dated 22.10.1929
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Faridabad; **BUS STATION** : Atmadpur
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In his memoirs it is recorded that Jahangir ordered that at the passage of every river, large or small, convenient bridges be erected so that the traveller is able to pursue his journey without obstruction. This is a stone bridge of three arches which are structurally sound. The piers of the central arch are strengthened by buttresses whose position is marked above by four small *minars* with domed tops.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



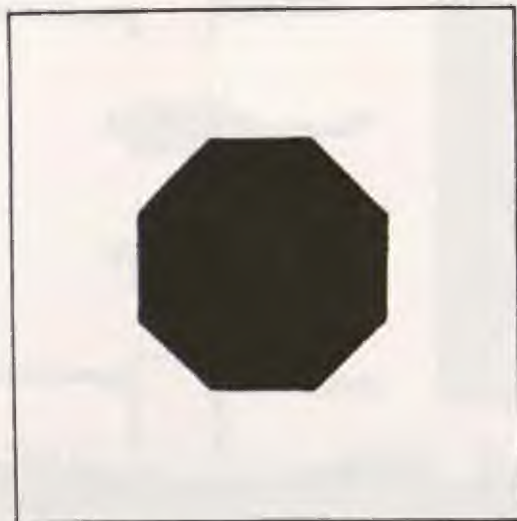
17 SURAJKUND MASONRY TANK (LAKHARPUR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Faridabad; **TEHSIL** : Faridabad
2. **LOCALITY** : Lakharpur (Lat. 28° 29' N; Long. 77° 18' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 24847 dated 14.10.1921
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Faridabad; **BUS STATION** : Lakharpur
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : A water tank resembling a Roman amphitheatre, Surajkund is believed to have been constructed by the Tomar king Surajpal, whose existence is based on bardic tradition. Undoubtedly a most remarkable Hindu monument, it dates back to the pre-Islamic period (*circa* tenth century A.D.). The shape of Surajkund resembles the rising sun, curving eastward. Its bed is about 130m in diameter. It is also believed that a Sun temple existed here, some ruins of which are still in evidence.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Rocky terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : Y. D. Sharma, *Delhi and its Neighbourhood* (reprint, Delhi 1990).



18 KOS MINAR NO. 11 (MAWAI/FARIDABAD-29)

1. **DISTRICT** : Faridabad; **TEHSIL** : Faridabad
2. **LOCALITY** : Mawai (Faridabad-29) (Lat. 28° 25' N; Long. 77° 20' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 6798 dated 11.03.1919
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Faridabad; **BUS STATION** : Faridabad
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are plastered brick structures standing on square platform. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



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19 KOS MINAR NO. 13 (MUJESSAR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Faridabad; **TEHSIL** : Ballabhgarh
2. **LOCALITY** : Mujessar (Lat. 28° 22' N; Long. 77° 20' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 6798 dated 11.03.1919
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Faridabad; **BUS STATION** : Faridabad
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are plastered brick structures standing on square platform. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



PLAN



20 KOS MINAR NO. 19 (PALWAL)

1. **DISTRICT** : Faridabad; **TEHSIL** : Palwal
2. **LOCALITY** : Palwal (Lat. 20° 09' N; Long. 77° 20' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 6798 dated 11.03.1919
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Palwal; **BUS STATION** : Palwal
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are brick structures standing on square platform covered with plaster. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



PLAN



21 KOS MINAR NO. 15 (SIKRI)

1. **DISTRICT** : Faridabad; **TEHSIL** : Ballabhgarh
2. **LOCALITY** : Sikri (Lat. 28° 17' N; Long. 77° 18' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 6798 dated 11.03.1919
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Ballabhgarh; **BUS STATION** : Sikri
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kps-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are brick structures standing on square platform covered with plaster. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



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PLAN



22 ANCIENT SITE (BANAWALI)

1. **DISTRICT** : Fatehabad; **TEHSIL** : Fatehabad
2. **LOCALITY** : Banawali (Sotar) (Lat. 29° 31' N; Long. 75° 30' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : S.O. No. 18 dated 02.01.1982
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Bhattu; **BUS STATION** : Banawali
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Lying on the northern bank of the 'lost' Sarasvati, the ancient site at Banawali is spread over an area of about 400 m sq. with a height of about 9 to 10 m above the surrounding ground level. The excavations at this site have yielded the remains of pre, intermediate, mature and post-Harappan cultures. Period I (pre-Harappan/Kalibangan Culture), represented by a 3.20 m of regular occupational debris, has revealed three sub-phases which were designated as IA, IB and IC. Period IA (pre-defence phase) is represented by an average deposit of 0.60 m with one structural phase although the possibility of the second one cannot be ruled out. During this sub-period, it was an open settlement having no circumvallation. The moulded bricks set in mud mortar were the usual building material. A solitary fired brick-structure resting right upon the natural soil also belongs to this sub-period. Period IB (defence phase), having 1.60 m deposit, is represented by two major constructional phases of defensive wall and five phases of houses. Originally, the fortification wall was 1.40 m wide with no taper on either side. Due to its faulty construction, in due course ancillary dwarf wall along the inner side was raised and, later the width increased from 2.50 to 3.50 m. Micro-blade is represented by a solitary example. Copper is scarce. Terracotta bangles, some painted, are available. It is interesting to note that the defensive wall round the settlement is designed in the form of a horse-shoe obviously following the existing natural elevation. The longer axis of the settlement most probably lay from east to west. Period IC (Transitional phase) has 0.90 to 1.20 m thick deposit and is marked by drastic and diagnostic changes. The entire settlement was planned and constructed *de novo*. The dichotomous layout was introduced during this sub-period. The fortification of the previous period was externally chiselled or partially sliced away from the outside in order to add another massive wall against it. This walled area of the preceding period was made into citadel while the lower town was laid out towards the east, north and west and brought in a general fortification. The bricks were moulded with a new ratio of 4:2:1. The radial arrangement of streets of the lower town came into being due to the curvilinear nature of the antecedent fortification. It was, however, noted that in the pottery of this phase, the pre-Harappan painted motifs tended to become simpler and sparse and the use of white pigment became less popular progressively. Most significantly, the items like triangular terracotta cakes and '8'-shaped clay objects, animal figurines and chert blades, all of which would subsequently become diagnostic objects of the mature Indus culture, made their debut. Besides, number and quality of minor antiquities like beads of steatite, chalcedony and terracotta, and the clay bangles of usual red fabric and circular cross-section proliferated.

Period II belonged to the mature Harappans, who almost meticulously maintained the bilocular layout of settlement. The streets were laid out in a rather radial or semi-radial system. The elaborate gate-complex was provided with flanking bastions and a broad passageway. An apsidal structure with a fire-place was also available in the citadel. Certain Kalibangan traditions persisted all through the period at the site (quite a few forms were adopted in the succeeding culture as well). Among the antiquities, terracotta female figurines along with usual male and animal figurines of the Indus types, and animal figurines, seals and sealings, weights, pieces of gold ornaments, beads of lapis lazuli, etched carnelian, faience, steatite, clay and copper etc., were duly found, the most important being a complete clay model of a plough.

Period III (post-Harappan culture) at the site started after a desertion. The newcomers settled down under the shadow of the mound caused by the settlements of the preceding two periods. The house walls were made of well-levigated fine earth. The sides were usually plastered over with the self-same earth but often mixed with cow-dung or husk. Even the house floors were the successive layers made of the same earth. Bricks as building material had gone out of use. The most distinguished item of this period is the pottery which is the sturdy and heavy ware, made of fine clay, baked carefully and dressed with deep-toned slips of oily gloss. By and large, this pottery has shown strong genetic relationship with two distinct ceramics, i.e. the Kalibangan pottery and the Bara pottery. In addition, there is a third category of pottery which is in red ware of coarse fabric and thin wall. Smaller finds are very few and exclude all classical Indus items except the clay nodules of different shapes while the triangular terracotta cakes are, however, absent. Most valued antiquity

of the period is a black terracotta object of which only three fragments were found. It appears to be some sort of a cult object associated with serpent worship.

6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Alluvial plains of the Sarasvati-Ghaggar rivers running through the dune-field of the Thar desert.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Private
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) A. Ghosh, *An Encyclopaedia of Indian Archaeology*, Vol. II (New Delhi 1989), (2) *Indian Archaeology 1983-84 - A Review*.



A terracotta plough (mature Harappan), Banawali



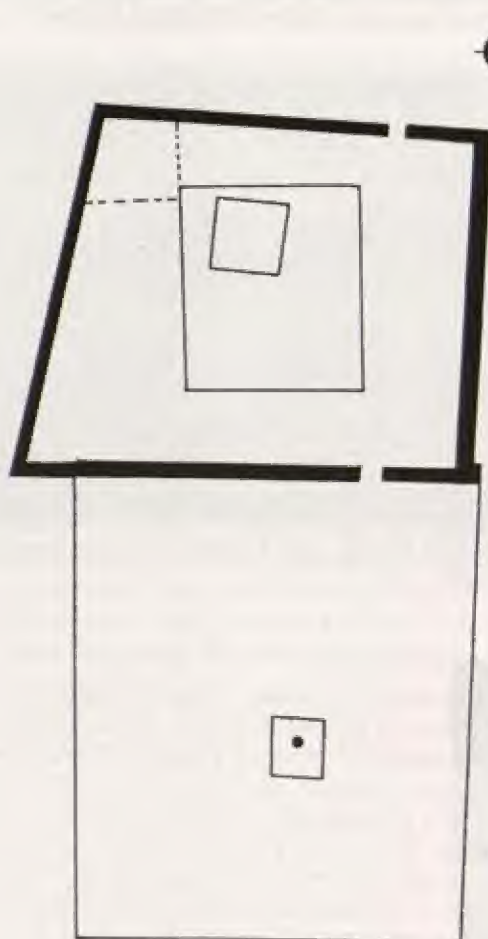
An apsidal temple with fire-altar (mature Harappan), Banawali



Houses and streets near the east gate (mature Harappan), Banawali

23 HUMAYUN'S MOSQUE (FATEHABAD)

1. **DISTRICT** : Fatehabad; **TEHSIL** : Fatehabad
2. **LOCALITY** : Fatehabad (Lat. 29° 31' N; Long. 75° 27' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 513 dated 01.09.1911
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Bhattu; **BUS STATION** : Fatehabad
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This mosque known as Humayun's mosque was built by the Mughal emperor Humayun (A.D. 1529-1556) at a place where the Lat erected by the Delhi Sultan Firuz Shah Tughluq was already standing. The mosque consists of an oblong open courtyard (25x18m). To the west of this mosque is built a screen made of *lakhauri* bricks. The screen contains a *mihrab* flanked by two arched recesses on either side. An inscription praising emperor Humayun was found here.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Cunningham, *Archaeological Survey of India, Report of a Tour in the Panjab and Rajputana in 1883-84*, Vol.XXIII (reprint, Varanasi 1970), (2) *Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy for 1971-72*, No. D, 14.

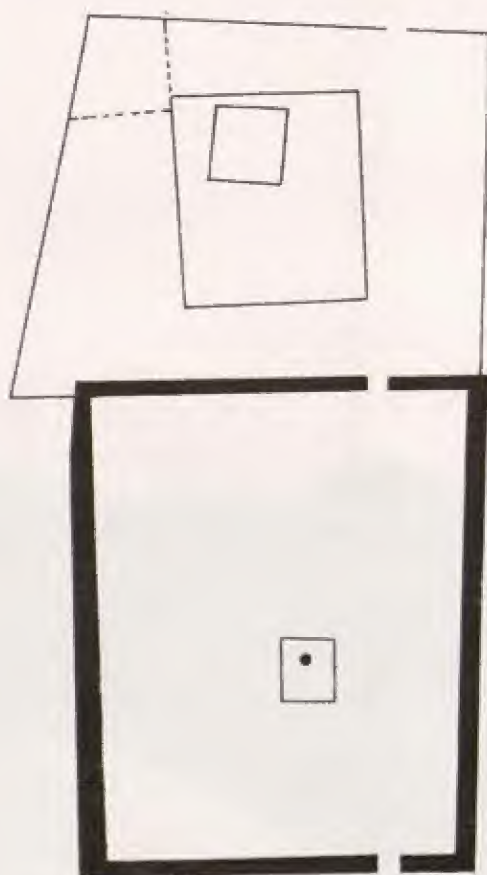


SKETCH PLAN



24 LAT OF FIROZ SHAH (FATEHABAD)

1. **DISTRICT** : Fatehabad; **TEHSIL** : Fatehabad
2. **LOCALITY** : Fatehabad (**Lat. 29° 31' N; Long. 75° 27' E**)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 513 dated 01.09.1911
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Bhattu; **BUS STATION** : Fatehabad
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Standing at a height of over 6 m, the Lat consists of two parts. In reality, the lower portion is a part of one of the pillars erected by emperor Asoka probably at Agroha or Hansi. The Asokan epigraph that was once engraved on the pillar was systematically chiselled off for writing the Tughluq inscription recording the genealogy of Firuz Shah in beautiful Tughra-Arabic characters carved in high relief.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Cunningham, *Archaeological Survey of India, Report of a Tour in the Panjab and Rajputana in 1883-84*, Vol.XXIII (reprint, Varanasi 1970).

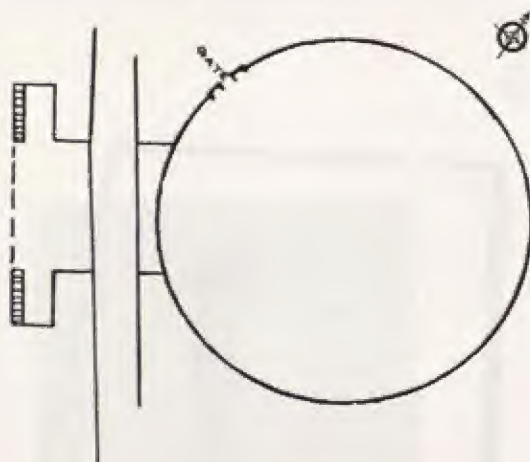


SKETCH PLAN



25 BAOLI GHAAUS ALI SHAH (FARRUKHNAGAR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Gurgaon; **TEHSIL** : Farrukhnagar
2. **LOCALITY** : Farrukhnagar (Lat. 28° 27' N; Long. 76° 50' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 32101 dated 03.11.1930
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Patodi; **BUS STATION** : Farrukhnagar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : It is an old *baoli* or step-well of Ghaus Ali Shah built entirely of stone, lime plaster and bricks. It partly resembles the Turkish Hammam. Enclosing the water in the centre, a verandah with well framed arches runs all round. There are also chambers for relaxation in the upper storeys.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : B. Raj Bajaj (ed.), *Haryana District Gazetteers, Gurgaon* (Chandigarh 1982).

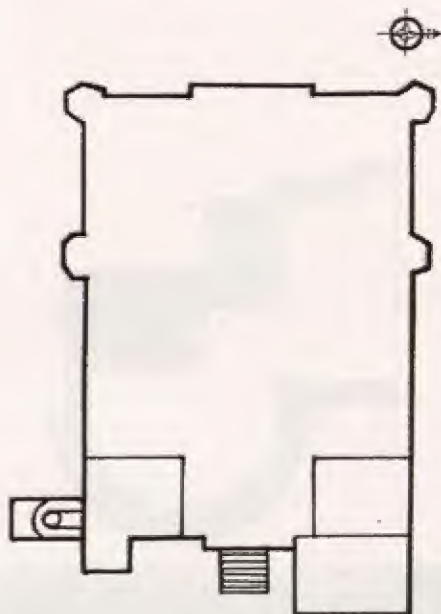


SKETCH PLAN



26 MOSQUE OF ALA VARDI KHAN (SARAI ALI VARDI KHAN)

1. **DISTRICT** : Gurgaon; **TEHSIL** : Gurgaon
2. **LOCALITY** : Sarai Ali Vardi Khan (Lat. 28° 29' N; Long. 77° 02' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN,13990 dated 04.05.1926
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Gurgaon; **BUS STATION** : Gurgaon
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The sarai of Ali Vardi Khan is situated to the north of Gurgaon railway station. It was built by Nawab Ali Vardi Khan in the reign of Mohammad Shah II, the Mughal king of Delhi. It is said that mosques of this type with a sarai and a well were erected at each eleventh mile from Delhi to Ajmer for the convenience of the travellers. The mosque had a platform in front.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : B. Raj Bajaj (ed.), *Haryana District Gazetteers, Gurgaon* (Chandigarh 1982).

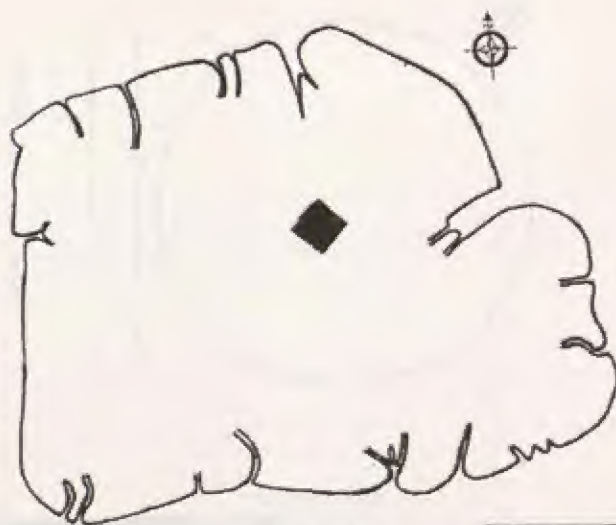


SKETCH PLAN



27 MOUND (AGROHA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Hissar; **TEHSIL** : Adampur
2. **LOCALITY** : Agroha (Lat. 29° 20' N; Long. 75° 38' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 20590 dated 13.07.1926
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Adampur; **BUS STATION** : Agroha
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Agroha remained an important centre of commerce and political activity till the period of Firuz Shah Tughluq as it was situated on the ancient trade route between Taxila and Mathura. Earlier excavations proved the potentiality of the site and its ancient name Agrodaka, headquarters of a *Janapada*. Recent excavations have yielded five cultural periods ranging from *circa* fourth century to fourteenth century A.D. The excavations have also revealed two ancient shrines, viz. a Buddhist stupa and a Hindu temple.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Part government, Part private
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) H.L. Srivastava, *Excavations at Agroha, Punjab, MASI*, No. 61 (Delhi 1952), (2) *Indian Archaeology - A Review* for the years 1978 - 79 and 1979 - 80.

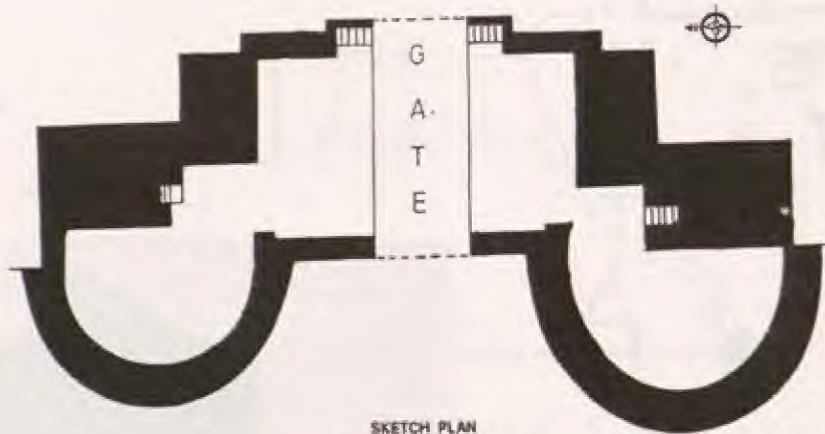


SKETCH PLAN



28 BARSİ GATE (HANSİ)

1. **DISTRICT** : Hissar; **TEHSIL** : Hansi
2. **LOCALITY** : Hansi (Lat. 29° 07' N; Long. 75° 58' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 513 dated 01.09.1911
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Hansi; **BUS STATION** : Hansi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Barsi gate at Hansi represents a beautiful specimen of Sultanate architecture. Out of the five gates of the walled city of Hansi, this is the only one which is in existence. According to a Persian inscription placed over the pointed arch, this gateway was built by Sultan Alaud-din Khalji in A.H. 703 (A.D. 1303). Later on it was repaired during Ibrahim Lodi's reign in A.D. 1522. The gateway forming the main entrance to Hansi town stands to a height of over 30 m.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Part government, Part private
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (i) *Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy for 1971-72*, No. D, 17,
(ii) *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica 1917* (Calcutta 1921).

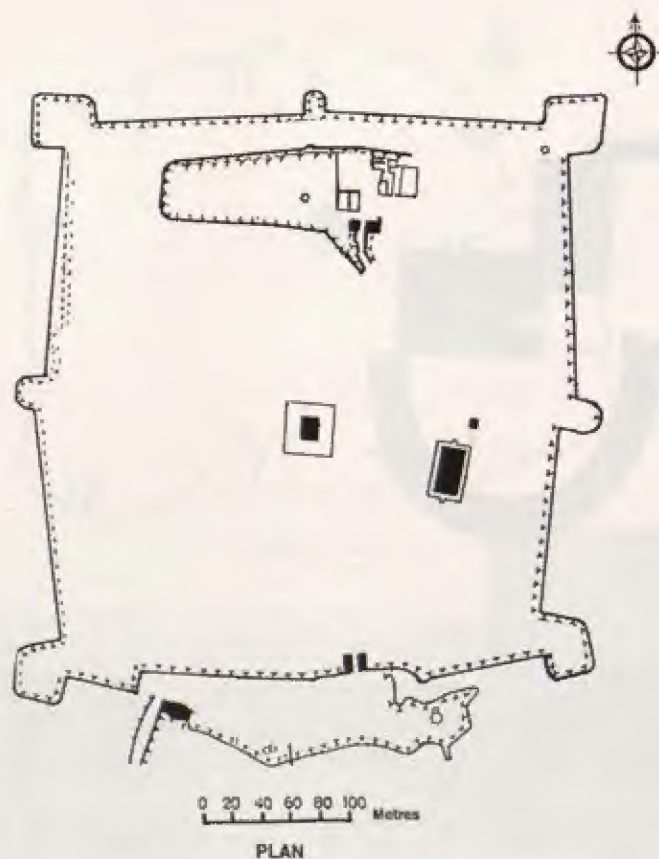


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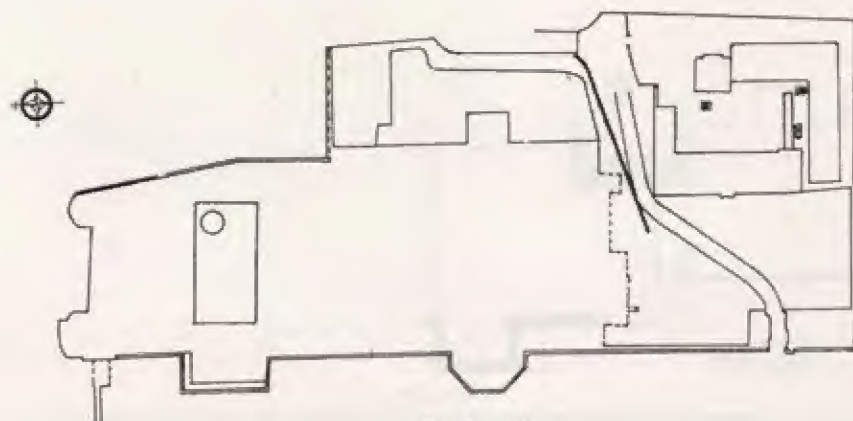
29 RUINED QILA (PRITHVI RAJ CHAUHAN'S FORT, HANSI)

1. **DISTRICT** : Hissar; **TEHSIL** : Hansi
2. **LOCALITY** : Hansi (Lat. 29° 07' N; Long. 75° 58' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Edlands, 18-11/37- F dated 15.12.1937
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Hansi; **BUS STATION** : Hansi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This extensive mound represents the ruins of the Hansi fort which according to the tradition is ascribed to Prithvi Raj Chauhan and was later destroyed by Muhammad Ghori. After that some Muslim and Hindu shrines were built here from time to time. In 1982, forty-seven Jaina bronze images were found inside the fort.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : Devendra Handa, 'Some important Towns of Haryana: A study of their Ancient Past', *Journal of Haryana Studies*, Vol. III (Kurukshetra 1971).



30 FEROZ SHAH'S PALACE & TAHKHANAS (HISSAR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Hissar; **TEHSIL** : Hissar
2. **LOCALITY** : Hissar (Lat. 29° 10' N; Long. 75° 44' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 11078 dated 09.04.1924
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Hissar; **BUS STATION** : Hissar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The edifice known as Firuz Shah's Palace and *tahkhana* was built by Firuz Shah Tughluq, the Sultan of Delhi (A.D. 1351-1388). The palace is built of rubble masonry covered with thick lime plaster. Its arches are supported on sandstone carved pillars of Hindu temples. The palace-complex consists of an open courtyard on the sides of which are placed two to three-storeyed structures. In the massive western wall of the palace, is embedded a passage to which steps lead from the terrace. The passage meant for roofs guarding the palace, is provided with bastions, the hollow core of which has a pillared hall connected with other rooms and cells of the palace. The eastern side of the palace contains some structures in red sandstone which are of later origin. So also, is the lotus-tank situated on the terrace.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : Silk Ram Phogat, 'Rohtak and Hissar Districts through the Ages', *Journal of Haryana Studies*, Vol. V (Kurukshetra 1973).

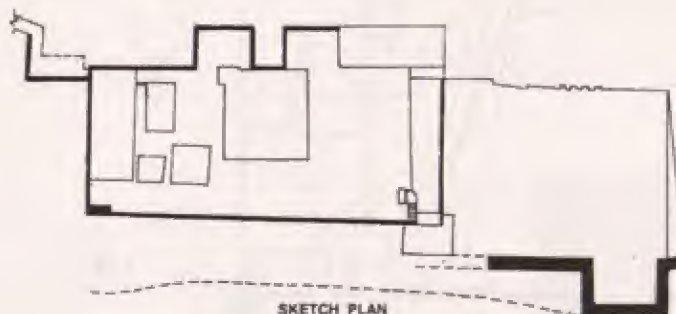


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31 GUJRI MAHAL (HISSAR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Hissar; **TEHSIL** : Hissar
2. **LOCALITY** : Hissar (Lat. 29° 10' N; Long. 75° 44' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 513 dated 01.09.1911
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Hissar; **BUS STATION** : Hissar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The Gujri Mahal was built by Firuz Shah Tughluq (A.D. 1351-88) for his beloved Gujri Rani, a native of Hissar with whom he fell in love during the course of one of his hunting expeditions. The palace imbibes characteristic features of Tughluq architecture such as massive tapering walls thickly plastered in lime, with narrow openings. Standing on a high plinth which has underground chambers, the palace consisting of a *baradari* (pavilion) is approached by a flight of steps. The *baradari* is a square structure with developed arches, three on each side. All entrances except one are provided with stone doorframes. The roof has nine bays, each carrying hemispherical dome and decorated with panelling work in lime plaster. The exterior walls above the arched openings, are provided with beautifully carved red sandstone brackets.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : Silk Ram Phogat, 'Rohtak and Hissar Districts through the Ages', *Journal of Haryana Studies*, Vol. V (Kurukshetra 1973).

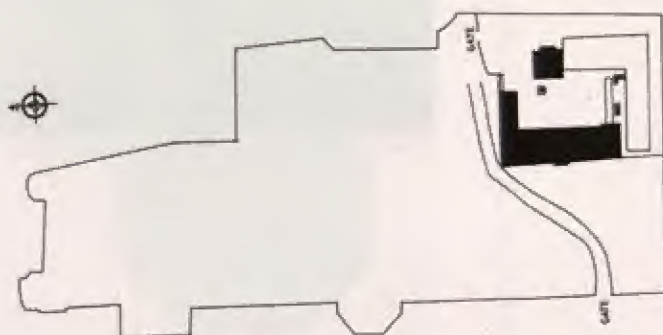


SKETCH PLAN



32 LAT-KI-MASJID (HISSAR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Hissar; **TEHSIL** : Hissar
2. **LOCALITY** : Hissar (Lat. 29° 10' N; Long. 75° 44' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 513 dated 01.09.1911
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Hissar; **BUS STATION** : Hissar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This mosque, known as Lat-ki-Masjid and built by Firuz Shah Tughluq (A.D. 1351-88), is a unique example of Tughluq architecture. The mosque is a combination of buildings, L-shaped ablution tank and a Lat (pillar). The mosque is built partly of red and buff sandstone and partly of rubble masonry having thick plaster. Stone pillars showing floral and geometrical designs, extricated from destroyed Hindu temples, support the main arched openings. The main prayer-hall has nine bays consisting of arches supported on pillars. It has a carved *qibla* and a pulpit in the western wall. Within the courtyard in the north-east, there is a Lat (pillar) after which the mosque is named. The Lat, made of sandstone, is a part of an Asokan pillar. A few letters in Mauryan Brahmi are visible at the top, while in the lower portion some names have been scratched at a later date.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : B. Ch. Chhabra, 'Asokan Pillar at Hissar, Punjab', *Vishveshvarananda Indological Journal*, Vol. II, Part II.

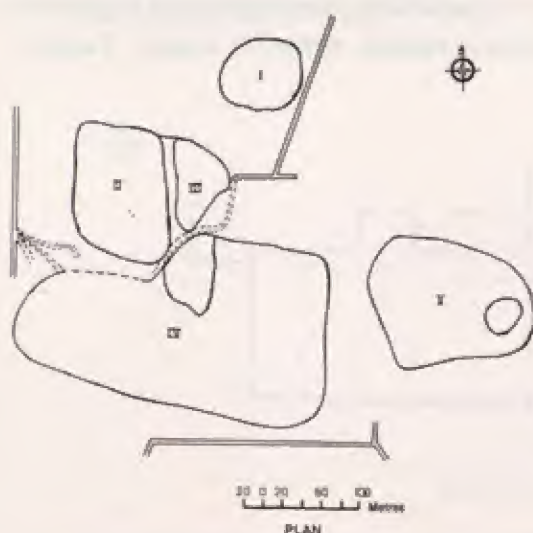


SKETCH PLAN



33 ANCIENT MOUND NO. I, II, III & V (RAKHIGARHI)

1. **DISTRICT** : Hissar; **TEHSIL** : Hansi
2. **LOCALITY** : Rakhigarhi (Rakhikhas & Rakhishahpur) (Lat. 29° 15' N; Long. 76° 06' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : S.O. 2743 dated 28.09.1996
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jind; **BUS STATION** : Rakhigarhi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The ancient site of Rakhikhas and Rakhishahpur is collectively known as Rakhigarhi. In earlier explorations it has provided evidence of early-Harappan and Harappan antiquities including Harappan seals and sealings, besides Late Harappan-Bara pottery. In recent excavations the most noteworthy find is a cylindrical seal depicting five Harappan signs and an alligator.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government/Wakf/Private
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) A. Ghosh (ed.), *An Encyclopaedia of Indian Archaeology*, Vol. II (New Delhi 1989), (2) Jagat Pati Joshi & Asko Parpola, *Corpus of Indus Seals and Inscriptions*, Collections in India, *MASI*, No. 86 (Helsinki 1987), (3) Suraj Bhan, *Excavation at Mitathal (1968) and other Explorations in the Sutlej Yamuna Divide* (Kurukshetra 1975).



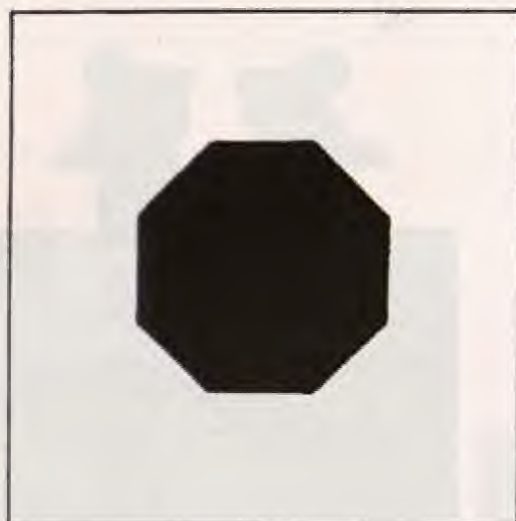
Cylindrical seal (Harappan), Rakhigarhi



General view of excavated trenches, Rakhigarhi

34 KOS MINAR (BHENI KALAN/BHAINI KALAN)

1. **DISTRICT** : Karnal; **TEHSIL** : Karnal
2. **LOCALITY** : Bheni Kalan/Bhaini Kalan (Lat. 29° 45' N; Long. 76° 56' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 1083 dated 01.12.1914
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Chandigarh; **RAILWAY STATION** : Bhaini Kalan; **BUS STATION** : Karnal
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are brick structures standing on square platform covered with plaster. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



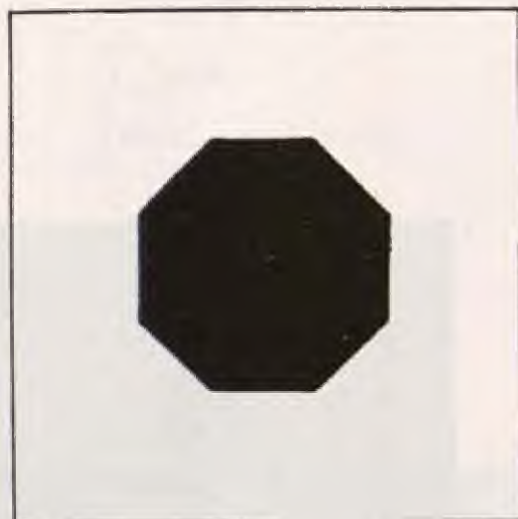
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35 KOS MINAR (DAHA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Karnal; **TEHSIL** : Karnal
2. **LOCALITY** : Dahan (Lat. 29° 38' N; Long. 76° 59' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 1083 dated 01.12.1914
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Chandigarh; **RAILWAY STATION** : Karnal; **BUS STATION** : Madhuban
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are brick structures standing on square platform covered with plaster. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



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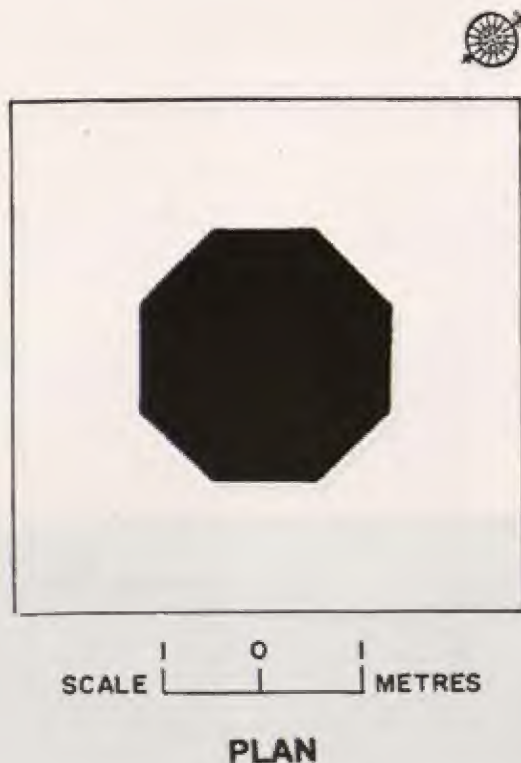
36 GATEWAY OF OLD MUGHAL SARAI (GHARAUNDA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Karnal; **TEHSIL** : Gharaunda
2. **LOCALITY** : Gharaunda (Lat. 29° 41' N; Long. 76° 59' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 1083 dated 01.12.1914
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Chandigarh; **RAILWAY STATION** : Gharaunda; **BUS STATION** : Gharaunda
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The sarai was built by Khan Feroz in A.D. 1637 during the reign of Shah Jahan. The sarai is named after the Mughals. Before the battle of Panipat, Babur camped here. The sarai is quadrangular in shape having cells on its four sides. Gateways provided in the northern and southern walls are three-storeyed and made of *lakhauri* bricks. It is decorated with panels. Balconies are provided on the first floor. At the outer ends rounded towers having semi-circular and angular flutes are interspersed with gunslits.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) James Fergusson, *History of Indian & Eastern Architecture*, Vol. II (reprint, Delhi 1967), (2) R. Nath, *Some Aspects of Mughal Architecture* (Delhi 1976), (3) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



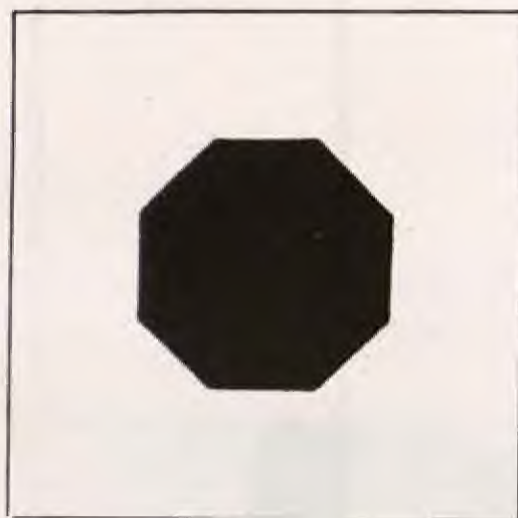
37(1) TWO KOS MINARS (GHARAUNDA, NORTH)

1. **DISTRICT** : Karnal; **TEHSIL** : Gharaunda
2. **LOCALITY** : Gharaunda (North) (Lat. 29° 33' N; Long. 76° 59' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 1083 dated 01.12.1914
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Chandigarh; **RAILWAY STATION** : Gharaunda; **BUS STATION** : Gharaunda
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are brick structures standing on square platform covered with plaster. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



37(2) TWO KOS MINARS (GHARAUNDA, SOUTH)

1. **DISTRICT** : Karnal; **TEHSIL** : Gharaunda
2. **LOCALITY** : Gharaunda (South) (Lat. 29° 33' N; Long. 76° 59' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 1083 dated 01.12.1914
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Chandigarh; **RAILWAY STATION** : Gharaunda; **BUS STATION** : Gharaunda
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are brick structures standing on square platform covered with plaster. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



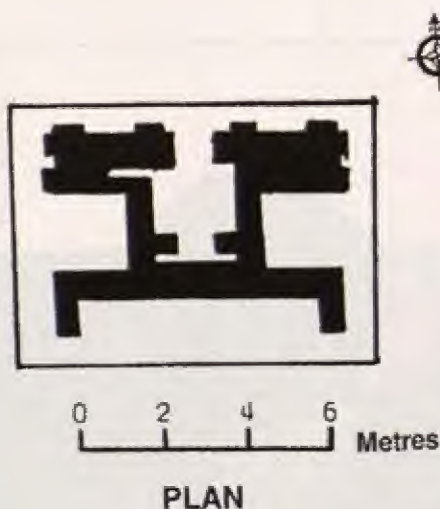
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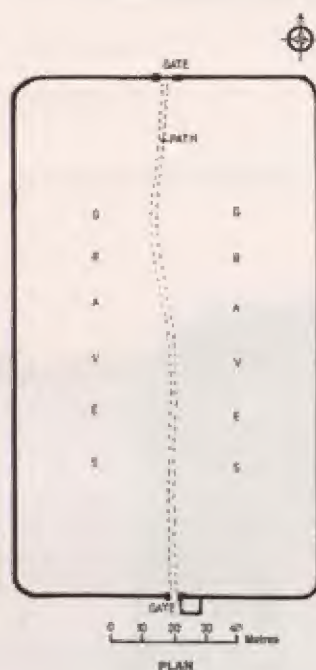
38 CANTONMENT CHURCH TOWER (KARNAL)

1. **DISTRICT** : Karnal; **TEHSIL** : Karnal
2. **LOCALITY** : Karnal (Lat. 29° 42' N; Long. 76° 59' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 24847 dated 14.10.1921
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi/Chandigarh; **RAILWAY STATION** : Karnal; **BUS STATION** : Karnal
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This tower once formed part of the St. James Church which was constructed in A.D. 1806 shortly after the establishment of the cantonment at Karnal. In 1841, when the cantonment was shifted to Ambala, the church was dismantled. But this tower of the church built out of public subscription, was left standing. The tower having four storeys shows on the first storey the use of Etruscan pilaster. The top storey is provided with semicircular Roman arches. The entire surface is plastered in lime and shows fine panelling work.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : V.P. Dheer (ed.), *Harayana District Gazetteers, Karnal* (Chandigarh 1976).



39 EUROPEAN SOLDIERS GRAVES (KARNAL CITY)

1. **DISTRICT** : Karnal; **TEHSIL** : Karnal
2. **LOCALITY** : Karnal City (Lat. 29° 42' N; Long. 76° 59' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 24847 dated 14.10.1921
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi/Chandigarh; **RAILWAY STATION** : Karnal; **BUS STATION** : Karnal
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The cemetery (122x76 m) has a boundary wall about 2.5 m high containing about 500 graves. The inscriptions range in period from A.D. 1811 to 1840. All the graves except a few are absolutely plain being raised on brick platform to a height of 1.5 to 2 m.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** :



40(1) KOS MINAR (NAMASTE CHOWK, KARNAL)

1. **DISTRICT** : Karnal; **TEHSIL** : Karnal
2. **LOCALITY** : Karnal (Namaste chowk) (Lat. 29° 40' N; Long. 77° 00' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 1083 dated 01.12.1914
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Chandigarh; **RAILWAY STATION** : Karnal; **BUS STATION** : Karnal
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are brick structures standing on square platform covered with plaster. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



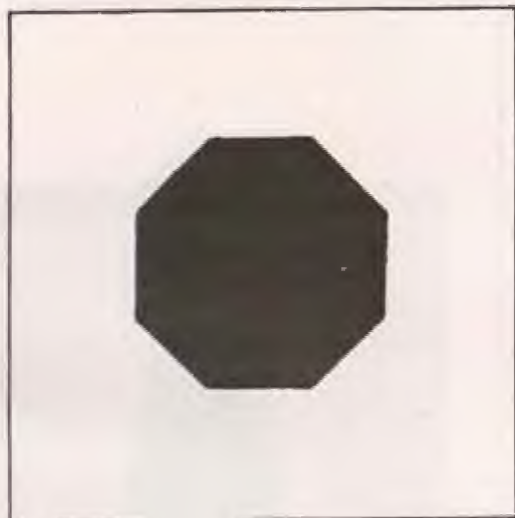
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40(2) KOS MINAR (KARNAL CITY)

1. **DISTRICT** : Karnal; **TEHSIL** : Karnal
2. **LOCALITY** : Karnal (Karnal city) (Lat. 29° 40' N; Long. 77° 00' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 1083 dated 01.12.1914
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Chandigarh; **RAILWAY STATION** : Karnal; **BUS STATION** : Karnal
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are brick structures standing on square platform covered with plaster. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



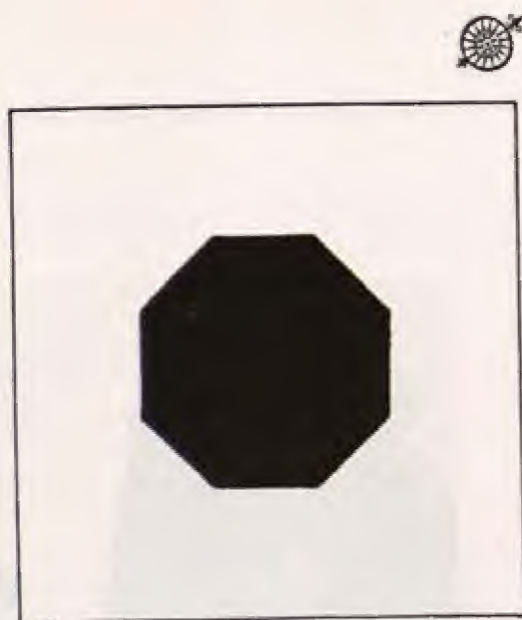
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41 KOS MINAR (KOHAND)

1. **DISTRICT** : Karnal; **TEHSIL** : Karnal
2. **LOCALITY** : Kohand (Lat. 29° 29' N; Long. 76° 58' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 1083 dated 01.12.1914
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Chandigarh; **RAILWAY STATION** : Kohand; **BUS STATION** : Kohandarnal
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are brick structures standing on square platform covered with plaster. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



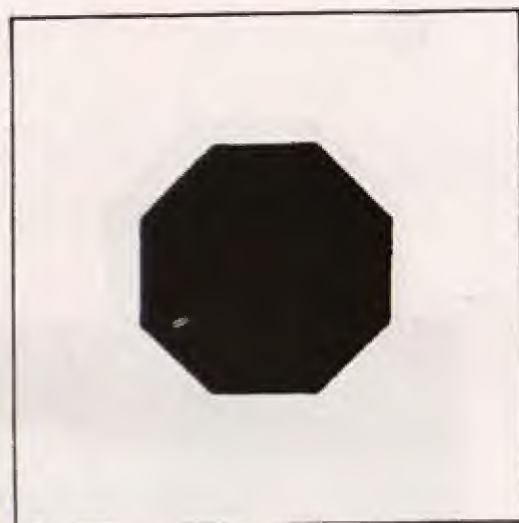
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42 KOS MINAR (KUTAIL)

1. **DISTRICT** : Karnal; **TEHSIL** : Karnal
2. **LOCALITY** : Kutail (Lat. 29° 36' N; Long. 76° 59' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 8516 dated 27.03.1919
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Smalkha; **BUS STATION** : Smalkha
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are brick structures standing on square platform covered with plaster. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



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PLAN



43(1) TWO KOS MINARS (TIRAWARI, NORTH)

1. **DISTRICT** : Karnal; **TEHSIL** : Karnal
2. **LOCALITY** : Taraori/Tirawari (North) (Lat. 29° 49' N; Long. 76° 55' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 1083 dated 01.12.1914
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Dudwa; **BUS STATION** : Tirawari
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are brick structures standing on square platform covered with plaster. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



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PLAN



43(2) TWO KOS MINARS (TIRAWARI, SOUTH)

1. **DISTRICT** : Karnal; **TEHSIL** : Karnal
2. **LOCALITY** : Taraori/Tirawari (South) (Lat. 29° 49' N; Long. 76° 55' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 1083 dated 01.12.1914
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Dudwa; **BUS STATION** : Tirawari
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are brick structures standing on square platform covered with plaster. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



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PLAN



44 - KUSHANA STUPA (ASANDH)

1. **DISTRICT** : Karnal; **TEHSIL** : Asandh
2. **LOCALITY** : Asandh (Salwan) (**Lat.** 29° 31' N; **Long.** 76° 36' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : S.O. 1332 dated 18. 04.1996
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Karnal; **BUS STATION** : Asandh
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The remains of Kushana stupa are located at the village Asandh (ancient Asandivat) about 40 km south-west of Karnal. Asandh has been mentioned in the *Brahmanas*, *Sutras*, *Ashtadhyayi*, *Mahabharata* etc. and must have been an important town. It has a huge mound, partly covered by the modern town, which yields Painted Grey Ware, early historic pottery, Kushana coins and bricks, Yaudheya coins and medieval relics. The stupa whose remains are locally known as Jarasandha-ka-Kila, must have originally been a very gigantic structure as it still rises to a height of more than 25 meters. It shows a circular drum with an elongated dome. The core was filled up with earth and brick-bats between the walls which formed the spokes. At the place in an exposed section, as many as 44 courses of a circular wall were noticed. The bricks used are approximately 34 to 35.5 cmX21.5 to 23 cm X 5 to 6 cm in size. Kushana coins, pottery and other relics have been found from near the stupa.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : A.Ghosh (ed.), *An Encyclopaedia of Indian Archaeology*, Vol. II (New Delhi 1989).



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SITE PLAN



(a) General view of stupa mound, Asandh



(b) Close-up view of stupa, Asandh

45 THER POLAR (SIWAN)

1. **DISTRICT** : Kaithal; **TEHSIL** : Kaithal
2. **LOCALITY** : Siwan (Polar) (Lat. 29° 56' N; Long. 76° 21' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 28875 dated 28.12.1925
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Chandigarh; **RAILWAY STATION** : Kaithal; **BUS STATION** : Siwan
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The ruins situated on the south bank of the Sarasvati river, about 4 km from Siwan village and 10 km from Kaithal, are said to mark the site of an ancient village destroyed during the Mahabharata war. During the excavations, the place yielded about four hundred sixty-five antiquities consisting of coins, clay seals, weights, pottery, copper vessels and other minor objects.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : Suraj Bhan, *Excavation at Mitathal (1968) and other Explorations in the Sutlej-Yamuna Divide* (Kurukshetra 1975)



SKETCH PLAN



46 ANCIENT BRICK TEMPLE INCLUDING PRACHIN SIVALAYA (KALAYAT)

1. **DISTRICT** : Kaithal; **TEHSIL** : Narwana
2. **LOCALITY** : Kalayat (Lat. 29° 40' N; Long. 76° 13' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : S.O. 3392 dated 13.12.1995
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Chandigarh; **RAILWAY STATION** : Kalayat; **BUS STATION** : Kalayat
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The name Kalayat seems to be derived from Kapilayatana. There are two brick temples which date back to *circa* A.D. 850. Built with carved bricks without any mortar, these temples are good examples of temple architecture and show a creative flowering of sculptural art. The temples form representative specimens of Gurjara-Pratihara style, evolved from the Gupta and post-Gupta edifices.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : C.J. Rodgers, *Annual Report of Archaeological Survey of India* 1878-79.



SKETCH PLAN



47 KOS MINAR (AMIN)

1. **DISTRICT** : Kurukshetra; **TEHSIL** : Kurukshetra
2. **LOCALITY** : Amin (Lat. 29° 53' N; Long. 76° 52' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 1083 dated 01.12.1914
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Chandigarh; **RAILWAY STATION** : Amin; **BUS STATION** : Amin
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are brick structures standing on square platform covered with plaster. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



PLAN



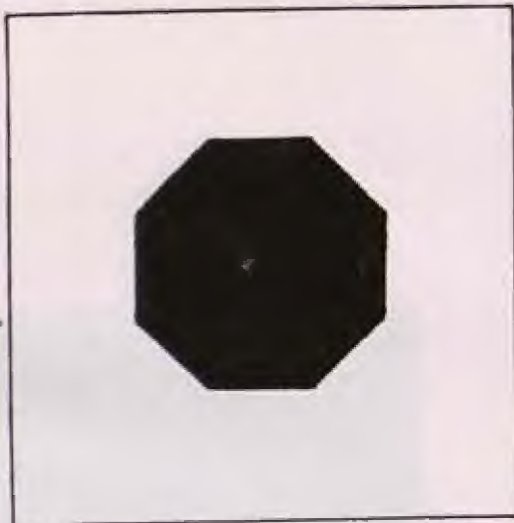
48 ANCIENT MOUND (AMIN)

1. **DISTRICT** : Kurukshetra; **TEHSIL** : Kurukshetra
2. **LOCALITY** : Amin (Lat. 29° 54' N; Long. 76° 52' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 16032 dated 04.07.1925
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Chandigarh; **RAILWAY STATION** : Amin; **BUS STATION** : Amin
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This mound, known by the name of Abhimanyukhera, is believed to be the site of *Chakra-Vyuha* arranged by the army of the Kauravas, under the command of Dronacharya. Abhimanyu, son of Arjuna, is believed to have been trapped in the *Chakra-Vyuha* and killed here during the Mahabharata war. The mound occupies an area of 650x250 m with a height of 8-10 m. The two inscribed red stone pillars adorned with reliefs of *Yaksha* and other decorative designs of *circa* second century B.C. found here, are at present in the National Museum, New Delhi. Sherds of Painted Grey Ware have also been picked up from the mound.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) *Ancient India*, No. 9, 10 & 11, (2) Suraj Bhan, *Excavation at Mitathal* (1968) and other *Explorations in the Sutlej- Yamuna Divide* (Kurukshetra 1975).



49 KOS MINAR (ADHOR/ADHAUN)

1. **DISTRICT** : Kurukshetra; **TEHSIL** : Kurukshetra
2. **LOCALITY** : Adhor/Adhaun (Lat. 30° 02' N; Long. 76° 50' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 1083 dated 01.12.1914
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Chandigarh; **RAILWAY STATION** : Kurukshetra; **BUS STATION** : Dhurla
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are brick structures standing on square platform covered with plaster. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



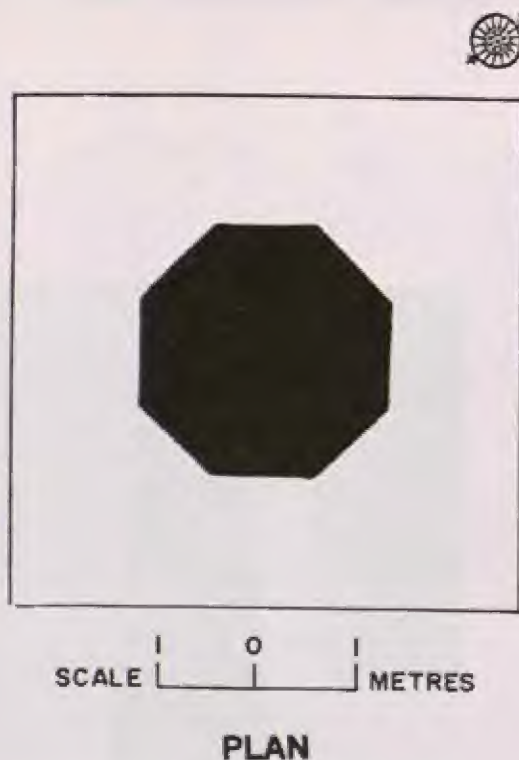
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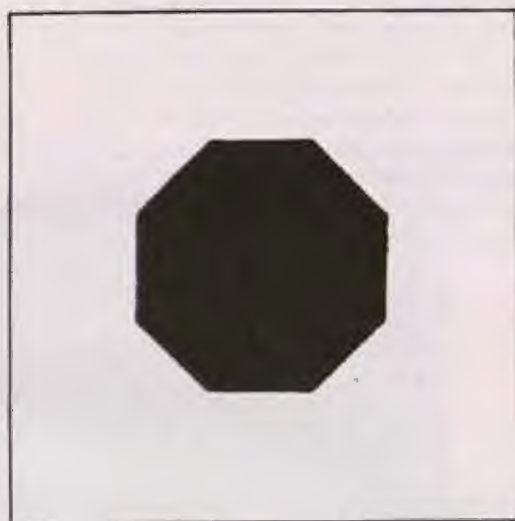
50 KOS MINAR (BHIWANI KHERA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Kurukshetra; **TEHSIL** : Kurukshetra
2. **LOCALITY** : Bhiwani Khera (Lat. 30° 00' N; Long. 76° 52' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 1083 dated 01.12.1914
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Chandigarh; **RAILWAY STATION** : Kurukshetra; **BUS STATION** : Kurukshetra
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are brick structures standing on square platform covered with plaster. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



51 KOS MINAR (FATUHPUR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Kurukshetra; **TEHSIL** : Kurukshetra
2. **LOCALITY** : Fatuhpur (Lat. 29° 51' N; Long. 76° 55' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 1083 dated 01.12.1914
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Chandigarh; **RAILWAY STATION** : Amin; **BUS STATION** : Amin
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are brick structures standing on square platform covered with plaster. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



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PLAN



52 KOS MINAR (MOHRI)

1. **DISTRICT** : Kurukshetra; **TEHSIL** : Shahabad
2. **LOCALITY** : Mohri (Lat. 30° 15' N; Long. 76° 51' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 1083 dated 01.12.1914
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Chandigarh; **RAILWAY STATION** : Ambala; **BUS STATION** : Ambala
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are brick structures standing on square platform covered with plaster. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



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PLAN



53 ANCIENT MOUND KNOWN AS "RAJA KARN-KA-KILA" (THANESAR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Kurukshetra; **TEHSIL** : Kurukshetra
2. **LOCALITY** : Thanesar (Lat. 29° 57' N; Long. 76° 48' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 849 dated 09.12.1909
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Chandigarh; **RAILWAY STATION** : Kurukshetra; **BUS STATION** : Kurukshetra
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The ancient site known as Raja Karn-ka-Kila, is a huge mound about 5 km west-southwest of the Thanesar city. The mound is about 10 m high from the general ground level. The excavation in the main mound revealed a three-fold sequence : Period I was characterized by pottery, usually associated with the N.B.P. Ware. No sherd of the Painted Grey Ware was obtained from the deposits of the period. The earliest occupation in this part of the mound seems to have begun by about the fourth century B.C. Period II was marked by the occurrence of the plain ware and Red Polished Ware, and may be dated to *circa* first-third century A.D. Among the finds, the most notable were three clay sealings, bearing legends in Brahmi script of the early centuries of the Christian era and a few terracotta figurines. Thereafter, the site remained deserted till it was re-occupied in the late medieval times. Period III was characterized by the use of *lakhauri* bricks and pre-Mughal glazed ware. To this period belonged two parallel walls and revetment on the outer side. The inner wall was made of clay lumps while the outer wall and the revetment were of *lakhauri* bricks. The whole complex seems to have formed part of a late medieval fortification. Another interesting structure of this period was a *hauz* of *lakhauri* bricks, plastered with lime. In a mound located 200 m to the east of the main mound, the excavation revealed a protohistoric habitation, belonging to the late phase of the Harappan culture, which was based right on the top of the natural soil and was 1 m to 1.50 m in thickness. A structural complex of mud-brick walls consisting of two rooms, was exposed. A fire-place, refuge pit, an oven and a corn bin were encountered in the bigger room. The smaller room is almost square in plan with a small entrance on the south-east. Two structural phases were noticed. The bricks used in the structures are of the size 40x20x10 cm. Noteworthy finds of the period included : a large number of beads of agate, crystal, faience, jasper, steatite and carnelian; a beautiful figurine of a stag in faience with a horizontal hole, probably for use as a pendant; a large number of faience and terracotta bangles; and circular and triangular cakes. Besides, a complete spearhead of copper without mid-rib was also found. The pottery of the period is characteristic of the late phase of the Harappan culture. Some of the typical mature Harappan shapes, such as perforated jars and beakers, are conspicuous by their absence. The goblet, too, seems to be very rare being represented by only three pieces of bases.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : *Indian Archaeology - A Review* for the years 1970-71, 1971-72, 1974-75.



54 KOS MINAR (THANESAR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Kurukshetra; **TEHSIL** : Shahabad
2. **LOCALITY** : Thanesar (Darakalan) (Lat. 29° 58' N; Long. 76° 50' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 1083 dated 01.12.1914
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Chandigarh; **RAILWAY STATION** : Kurukshetra; **BUS STATION** : Kurukshetra
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are brick structures standing on square platform covered with plaster. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).

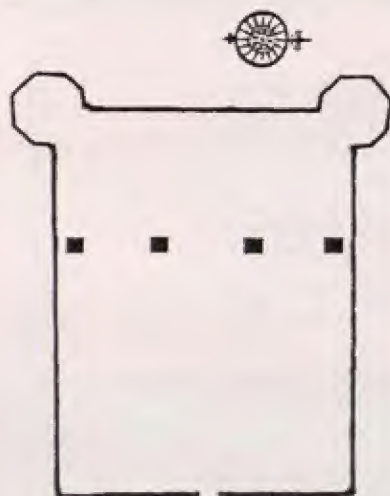


PLAN



55 PATHAR MASJID (THANESAR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Kurukshetra; **TEHSIL** : Kurukshetra
2. **LOCALITY** : Thanesar (Lat. 29° 58' N; Long. 76° 50' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 657, dated 15.07.1912
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi/Chandigarh; **RAILWAY STATION** : Kurukshetra; **BUS STATION** : Kurukshetra
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The Pathar Masjid is built of red sandstone and is remarkable for its fluted minarets which are attached to its back wall. The ceiling of the mosque resting on pillars is decorated with floral designs carved in low relief. The pillars are also profusely decorated with floral designs, while the bases over the mouldings show *chaitya*-window motifs. The *qibla* in the centre of the western wall, is flanked on either side by two arched niches inscribed with verses from the *Quran*. The masonry terrace forming the front court was added at a later date. The *masjid* is assignable to seventeenth century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Cunningham, *Archaeological Survey of India, Four Reports Made During the Years 1862-63-64-65*, Vol. II (reprint, Varanasi 1972), (2) *Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy for 1973-74*, Nos. D, 122-127, (3) C.J. Rodgers, *Report of the Punjab Circle of the Archaeological Survey for 1888-89*, (Calcutta 1891), (4) V.P.Dheer (ed.), *Harayana District Gazetteers*, Karnal (Chandigarh 1976).

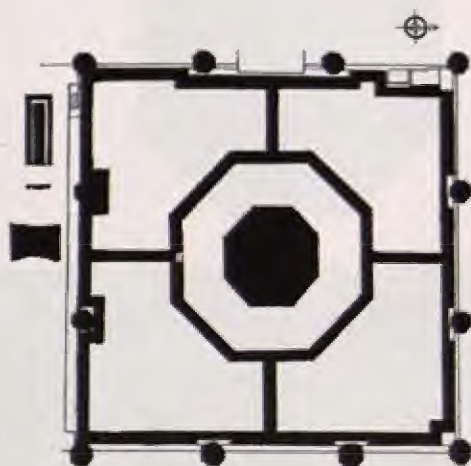


SKETCH PLAN



56 SHEIKH CHILLI'S TOMB (THANESAR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Kurukshetra; **TEHSIL** : Kurukshetra
2. **LOCALITY** : Thanesar (Lat. 29° 58' N; Long. 76° 50' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 8516 dated 10.07.1918
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Chandigarh; **RAILWAY STATION** : Kurukshetra; **BUS STATION** : Kurukshetra
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This beautiful tomb and the attached *madrasa* are associated with the Sufi Saint Abdu'r-Rahim alias Abd-ul-Karim alias Abd-ul-Razak, popularly known as Shaikh Chehli, also called Chilli believed to be the spiritual teacher to the Mughal prince Dara Shikoh. The tomb, overlooking the *madrasa* and standing on an artificial terrace, is octagonal on plan having its entrance on the south. It is built of buff sandstone crowned by a pear shaped dome of white marble, sitting on a high circular drum. The sides of the octagonal tomb are provided with arched recesses, similar in style to those of the entrance and the windows along with the openings are closed with pierced tracery screens in white marble. The centre of the chamber is occupied by the cenotaph of the saint while the grave is located in the lower chamber to which a narrow gallery leads from the *madrasa*. The *madrasa* is a building with a deep arcade of nine arched openings on each side of a central courtyard which has in the centre a stone masonry or tank. The tomb of the Saint Shaikh Chilli was repaired by John Dawkins in A.D. 1854.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Cunningham, *Archaeological Survey of India Report*, Vol. II (reprint, Varanasi 1972), (2) *Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy for 1973-74*, No. D, 121, (3) David Doss, *The Land of Five Rivers and Sindh* (Patiala, 1970), (4) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



SKETCH PLAN



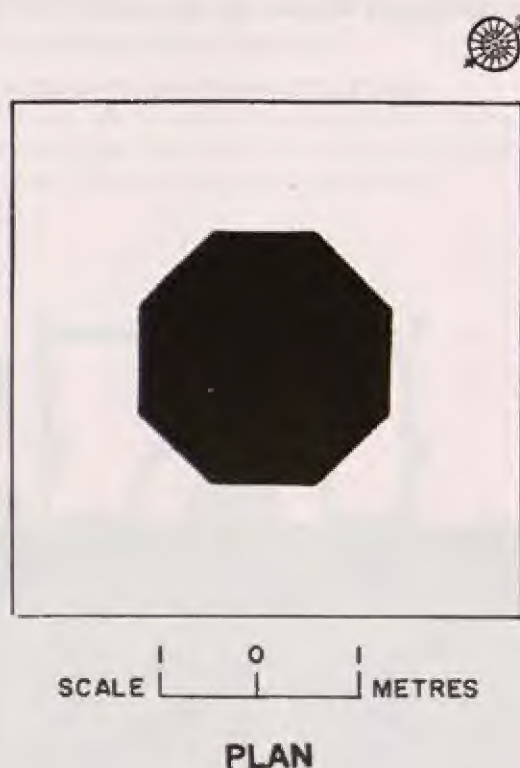
57 ANCIENT SITE KNOWN AS RAJA HARSH-KA-TILA AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS (THANESAR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Kurukshetra; **TEHSIL** : Kurukshetra
2. **LOCALITY** : Thanesar (Dara Khera) (Lat. 29° 58' N; Long. 76° 50' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : S.O. 2334 dated 20.03.1992
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Chandigarh; **RAILWAY STATION** : Kurukshetra; **BUS STATION** : Kurukshetra
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The ancient site, known as Raja Harsh-ka-Tila, is an extensive mound approx. 1km long x 750 m wide. The height of the mound is about 15 to 18 m from the surrounding area. Excavations here, have revealed a sequence of cultures which ranges from the Kushana to the late Mughal period. A few Painted Grey Ware sherds were found in the pre-Kushana levels. The site was fortified from the Kushana to the Mughal period. The significant discovery of post- Gupta period is represented by brick structures associated with Red Polished Ware. Structural remains along with antiquities of the Indo-Islamic period were also exposed including a Mughal period garden complex on the Charbagh pattern.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : *Indian Archaeology-A Review* for the years 1987-88 to 1989-90.



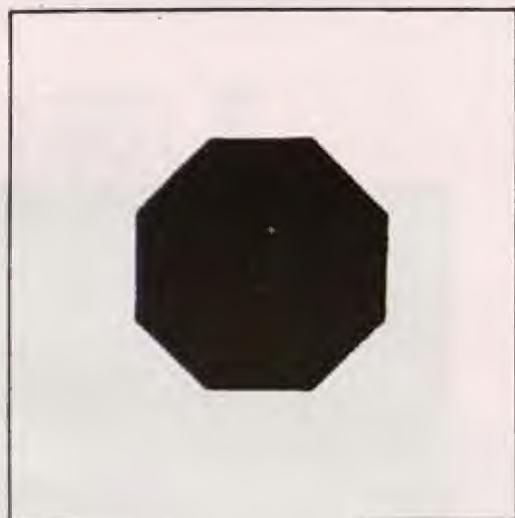
58 KOS MINAR (SARAI SUKHI)

1. **DISTRICT** : Kurukshetra; **TEHSIL** : Kurukshetra
2. **LOCALITY** : Sarai Sukhi (Lat. 30° 04' N; Long. 76° 50' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 1083 dated 01.12.1914
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Chandigarh; **RAILWAY STATION** : Dhirpur; **BUS STATION** : Dhurala
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are brick structures standing on square platform covered with plaster. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



59 KOS MINAR (SHAHABAD)

1. **DISTRICT** : Kurukshetra; **TEHSIL** : Shahabad
2. **LOCALITY** : Shahabad (Lat. 30° 10' N; Long. 76° 52' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 1083 dated 01.12.1914
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Chandigarh; **RAILWAY STATION** : Shahabad; **BUS STATION** : Shahabad
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are plastered brick structures standing on square platform. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



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60 KOS MINAR (ZAINPURA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Kurukshetra; **TEHSIL** : Shahabad
2. **LOCALITY** : Zainpura (Lat. 30° 12' N; Long. 76° 51' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 1083 dated 01.12.1914
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Chandigarh; **RAILWAY STATION** : Shahabad; **BUS STATION** : Shahabad
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every kos (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are plastered brick structures standing on square platform. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



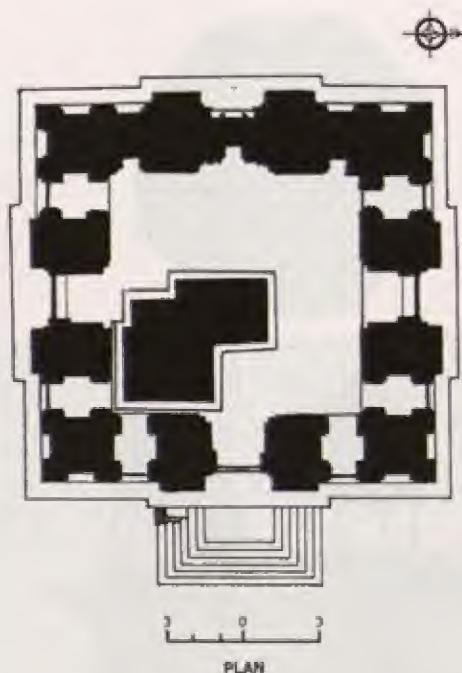
61 JAL MAHAL AND ADJACENT LAND (NARNAUL)

1. **DISTRICT** : Mahendragarh (Narnaul); **TEHSIL** : Narnaul
2. **LOCALITY** : Narnaul (Lat. 28° 03' N; Long. 76° 10' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : SR & CA. NO. F.4-7/61C.1 dated 04.08.1961
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Narnaul; **BUS STATION** : Narnaul
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Jal Mahal, a pleasure palace situated in the middle of a tank known by the name of Khan Sarovar, was built, according to a Persian inscription over the main entrance, by Nawab Shah Quli Khan who was the Governor of Narnaul for 52 years. The entrance to the palace is from the north through a gate house, with rooms for guards, constructed over a bridge resting on sixteen arched spans. The palace consists of a square central chamber with four small chambers on the sides placed at its four corners. The corner chambers are double-storeyed within the same height. Four staircases, two each in the north and south faces, give access to the upper storeys. The roof of the central chamber is crowned by an octagonal cupola surrounded by a hemispherical dome balanced by four smaller cupolas placed over the corner chambers. The Jal Mahal was constructed during the reign of Akbar in A.D. 1590-91. The tank was completed in A.D. 1592-93.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) *Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy for 1973-74*, Nos. D, 131-32, (2) *Indian Archaeology 1973-74—A Review*, (3) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



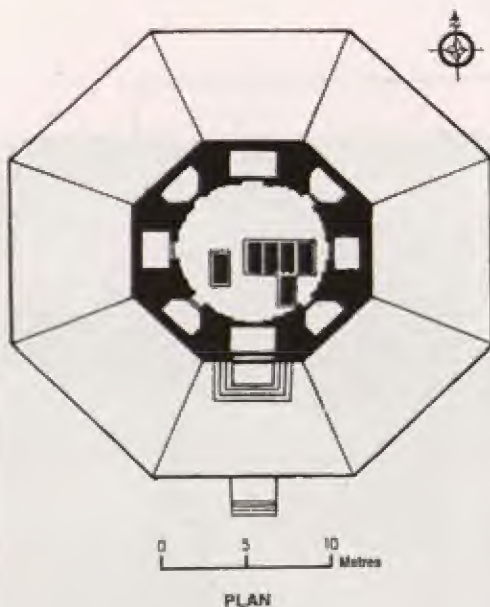
62 SHAH IBRAHIM'S TOMB (NARNAUL)

1. **DISTRICT** : Mahendragarh; **TEHSIL** : Narnaul
2. **LOCALITY** : Narnaul (Lat. 28° 03' N; Long. 76° 10' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : SR & CA NO. F. 4-18/62-C.1 dated 06.03.1963
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Narnaul; **BUS STATION** : Narnaul
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This beautiful tomb of Ibrahim Sur as evidenced from the inscription over the entrance, was erected by Sher Shah Suri (A.D. 1538-45) over the grave of his grandfather, who died at Narnaul in A.H. 927. The mausoleum is characterized by its massive outlines, bold arches, painted ceilings, pierced tracery screens, cupolas, turrets and glazed work. The tomb is standing on a high platform, square on plan, with its entrance on the east side, a *mihrab* encased in beautifully carved panels on the west and arched recesses closed with pierced tracery screens in its lateral walls. The entrance built after the pattern of Hindu temples, shows beautiful carvings executed with a well balanced colour scheme. The façade, divided in two storeys by a band of mouldings, is decorated with small panels showing low relief carving in red sandstone bordered with grey limestone. The dome is balanced by four octagonal cupolas, placed at the four corners of the terrace. The main dome is surmounted by a low dome which rests on an octagonal drum, the corners of which are provided with small turrets.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) *Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy for 1972-73*, Nos. D, 37-44, (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



63 SHAH QULI KHAN'S TOMB (NARNAUL)

1. **DISTRICT** : Mahendragarh; **TEHSIL** : Narnaul
2. **LOCALITY** : Narnaul (Lat. 28° 03' N; Long. 76° 10' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : SR & CA. F. 4-14/62-C. 1 dated 02.03.1963
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Narnaul; **BUS STATION** : Narnaul
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This beautiful tomb was built by Shah Quli Khan himself in A.H. 982 (A.D. 1574-75). Shah Quli Khan was the Governor of Narnaul during the reign of Akbar (A.D. 1556-1605) and he built this tomb for his father but after his death his mortal remains were also interred here. Situated on a high octagonal platform approachable from south, the tomb was built of grey stone mixed with red sandstone presenting a remarkable appearance. Both the interior and exterior of tomb are octagonal on plan having a narrow passage supported on projecting brackets running all along the base of the arched openings and recesses. The interior of the tomb is divided into two storeys. Upto the level of the lower storey white marble is used and the second storey carries beautiful lime plaster. The tomb is crowned by a low dome sitting over a high octagonal drum.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) *Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy for 1973-74*, No. D, 135, (2) H. Blochmann (tr.), *Abul Fazl's, Ain-i-Akbari*, Vol. I (Calcutta 1873), (3) G. Yazdani, 'Narnaul and its buildings' *Journal and Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, N. S. III, 1908.



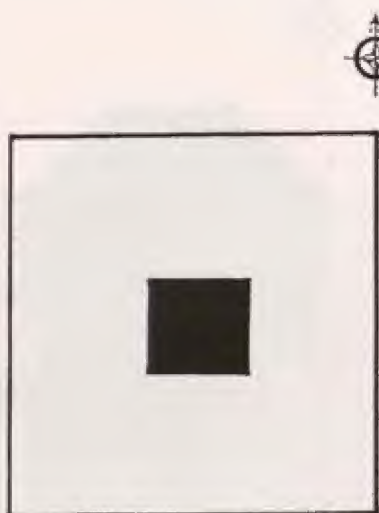
64 KOS MINAR (JATIPUR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Panipat; **TEHSIL** : Panipat
2. **LOCALITY** : Jatipur (Lat. 29° 18' N; Long. 77° 00' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 1083 dated 01.12.1914
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Diwana; **BUS STATION** : Siwah
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are plastered brick structures standing on square platform. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



65 OBELISK COMMEMORATING THIRD BATTLE OF PANIPAT (KALA AMB)

1. **DISTRICT** : Panipat; **TEHSIL** : Panipat
2. **LOCALITY** : Kala Amb (Lat. 29° 24' N; Long. 77° 01' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 8516 dated 27.03.1919
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Panipat; **BUS STATION** : Panipat
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The site is 6 km from Panipat and 42 km from Karnal. Here, Sadasiva Rao Bhau commanded his Maratha forces during the Third Battle of Panipat. The site was marked by a black mango tree (*Kala Am*) which has since disappeared. At present the site is marked by a brick pillar with an iron rod at the top, while the whole structure is surrounded by an iron fence. The pillar bears an inscription in English and Urdu. The English version reads: "This pillar marks the site of the black mango tree near which was fought the Third Battle of Panipat between Ahmed Shah Abdali and Maratha Confederacy in 1761".
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Hari Ram Gupta (ed.), *Marathas and Panipat* (Chandigarh 1961), (2) V.P.Dheer (ed.), *Haryana District Gazetteers, Karnal* (Chandigarh 1976).



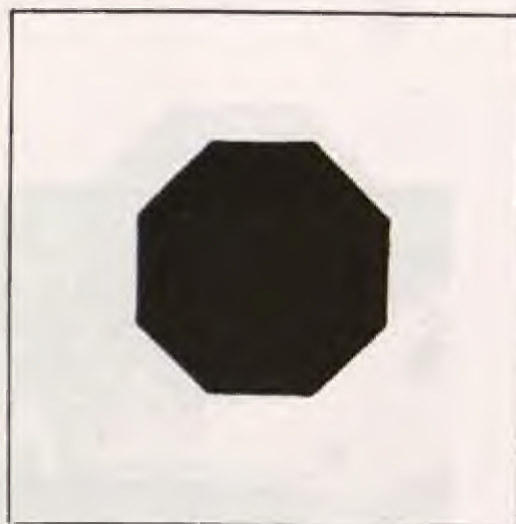
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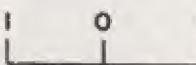
PLAN



66 KOS MINAR (KIWANA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Panipat; **TEHSIL** : Panipat
2. **LOCALITY** : Kiwana (Lat. 29° 12' N; Long. 77° 00' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 1083 dated 01.12.1914
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Smalkha; **BUS STATION** : Smalkha
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are plastered brick structures standing on square platform. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



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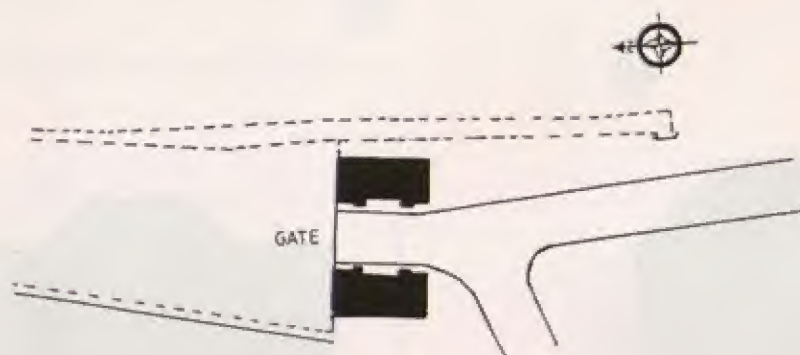
67 KOS MINAR (MANANA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Panipat; **TEHSIL** : Panipat
2. **LOCALITY** : Manana (Lat. 29° 16' N; Long. 77° 00' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 1083 dated 01.12.1914
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Diwana; **BUS STATION** : Siwah
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are plastered brick structures standing on square platform. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



68 BAB-I-FAIZ GATE (PANIPAT)

1. **DISTRICT** : Panipat; **TEHSIL** : Panipat
2. **LOCALITY** : Panipat (Lat. 29° 24' N; Long. 76° 59' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 8516 dated 27.03.1919
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Panipat; **BUS STATION** : Panipat
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The gate is built of bricks on stone base. This gateway known as Bab-i-Faiz gate, meaning 'door of beneficence' was built by Nawab Sadiq in A.D. 1737 and consists of two arched openings placed at either end of the passage. The gateway served as the entrance to the town of Panipat. The sides of the outer multifoiled arch are decorated with panels and arched recesses while the inner one has casing of red sandstone.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) *Annual Report of Archaeological Survey of India for 1927-28* (reprint, Delhi 1990), (2) *Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy for 1988-89*, No. C, 77.

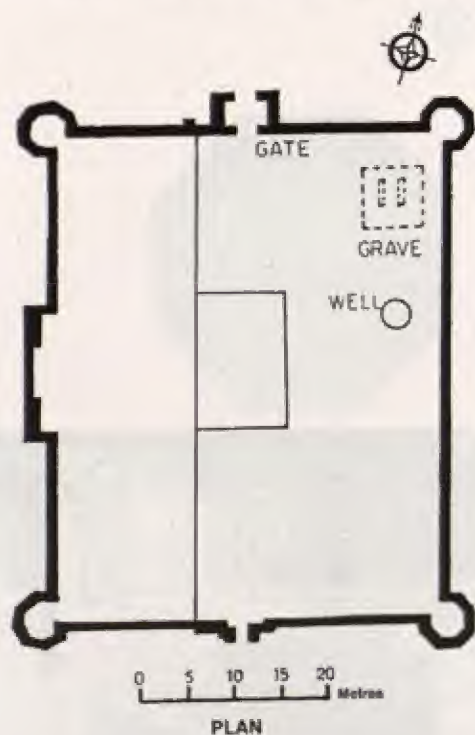


SKETCH PLAN



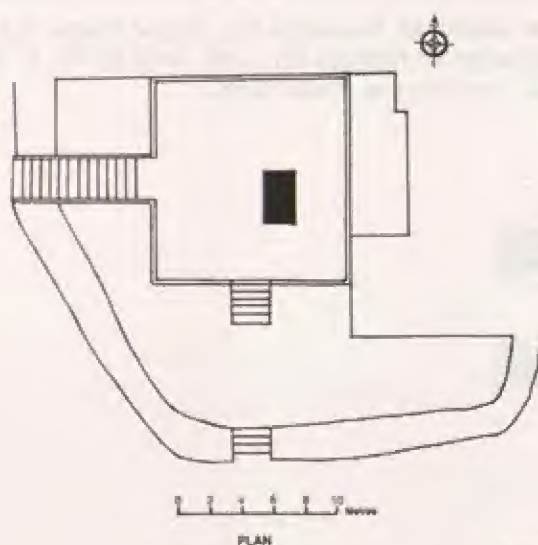
69 KABULI BAGH MOSQUE (PANIPAT)

1. **DISTRICT** : Panipat; **TEHSIL** : Panipat
2. **LOCALITY** : Panipat (Lat. 29° 24' N; Long. 76° 59' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 8516 dated 27.03.1919
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Panipat; **BUS STATION** : Panipat
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This mosque was built by Babur after the First Battle of Panipat to commemorate victory over Sultan Ibrahim Lodi in A.D. 1526. The mosque situated inside an enclosure having octagonal towers at its corners, has its entrance on the north. The gateway built of bricks with red sandstone facing, consists of a lintel bracket type opening encased in a huge arch, the spandrels of which are decorated with arched recesses encased in rectangular panels. The main prayer hall, square on plan has annexes on sides and its high façade divided in panels is plastered with lime. Each annexe has nine bays which are crowned with hemispherical domes sitting on low drums. Humayun, after defeating Salim Shah, added a masonry platform known as *Chabutra-i-Fateh Mubarak*. It bears an inscription of A.H. 934 (A.D. 1527).
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Annette Susannah Beveridge (tr.), *Babur Nama*, Vol. II (reprint, New Delhi 1970), (2) *Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy for 1988-89*, No. C, 69, 1952-53, No. C, 91, (3) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



70 IBRAHIM LODI'S TOMB (PANIPAT)

1. **DISTRICT** : Panipat; **TEHSIL** : Panipat
2. **LOCALITY** : Panipat (Lat. 29° 24' N; Long. 76° 59' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 8516 dated 27.03.1919
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Panipat; **BUS STATION** : Panipat
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This open grave situated on a double-terraced platform approachable from two sides, marks the final resting place of the last Sultan of Delhi, Ibrahim Lodi (A.D. 1517-1526). Ibrahim Lodi was killed during the First Battle of Panipat, fighting against Babur on 21st April, 1526.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) *Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy for 1963-64*, No. D, 5.
(2) V.P. Dheer (ed.) *Haryana District Gazetteers, Karnal* (Chandigarh 1976).



71(1) TWO KOS MINARS (PANIPAT)

1. **DISTRICT** : Panipat; **TEHSIL** : Panipat
2. **LOCALITY** : Panipat (Lat. 29° 24' N; Long. 76° 59' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 1083 dated 01.12.1914
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Panipat; **BUS STATION** : Panipat
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are plastered brick structures standing on square platform. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



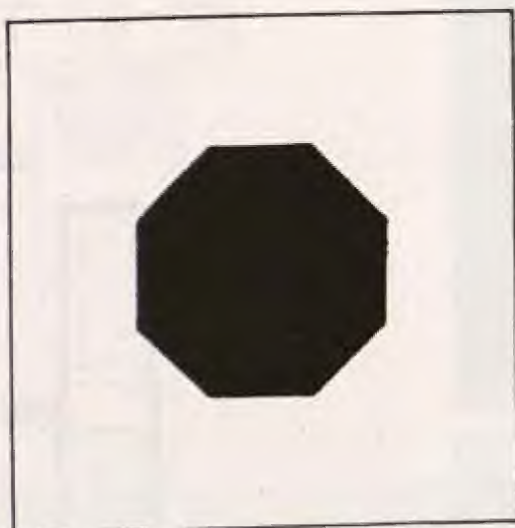
71(2) TWO KOS MINARS (TARAF UNSAR, PANIPAT)

1. **DISTRICT** : Panipat; **TEHSIL** : Panipat
2. **LOCALITY** : Taraf Unsar (Panipat) (**Lat.** 29° 24' N; **Long.** 76° 59' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 1083 dated 01.12.1914
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Panipat; **BUS STATION** : Panipat
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are plastered brick structures standing on square platform. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



72 KOS MINAR (SIWALI/SIWAH)

1. **DISTRICT** : Panipat; **TEHSIL** : Panipat
2. **LOCALITY** : Siwali/Siwah (Lat. 29° 20' N; Long. 77° 00' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 1083 dated 01.12.1914
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Diwana; **BUS STATION** : Siwah
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are plastered brick structures standing on square platform. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



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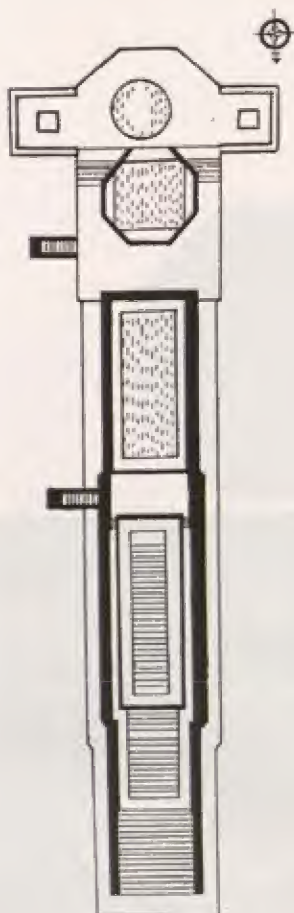
73 SITE KNOWN AS KHOKRAKOT

1. **DISTRICT** : Rohtak; **TEHSIL** : Rohtak
2. **LOCALITY** : Khokrakot (Lat. 28° 54' N; Long. 76° 35' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Edlands, F.18-19/37-F dated 17.02.1938
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Rohtak; **BUS STATION** : Rohtak
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This extensive mound locally known as Khokrakot, is identified with the ancient town of Rohtak, mentioned in the great epic *Mahabharata*, possibly the capital of the Yaudheya Gana. A carved pillar capital found here shows winged-lions with riders assignable to Kushana period. Large number of coin-moulds of the later Yaudheyas, a terracotta plaque belonging to the Gupta period and a coin of Samanta Deva, a tenth century Hindu ruler of Kabul, have been picked up from the surface. According to local tradition, the town was rebuilt by the Chauhan ruler Prithvi Raj in the twelfth century and later destroyed by Muslim invaders.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Part Central Government, Part State Government/Part Private
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Birbal Sahni, *Techniques of Casting Coins in Ancient India* (Bombay 1945), (2) Moti Chandra, *Geographical and Economic Studies in the Mahabharata, The Upayana Parva* (Lucknow 1945).



74 SHAH JAHAN BAOLI (MEHAM)

1. **DISTRICT** : Rohtak; **TEHSIL** : Rohtak
2. **LOCALITY** : Meham (Lat. 28° 54' N; Long. 76° 18' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 4891 dated 12.02.1923
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Rohtak; **BUS STATION** : Meham
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This *baoli*, the finest and the best preserved one in Haryana, according to an inscription on the well, was built by Saidu Kala, a *chobdar* to emperor Shah Jahan, in A.H. 1069 (A.D. 1658-59). This *baoli*, an elaborate structure of brick and *kankar* block, has one hundred one steps in three stages, separated by landings, leading to the water level. At the end of the flight of steps, is the circular well. The subsidiary staircases built within the thickness of the walls provide access to the landings.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) *Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy for 1988-89*, No. C, 100, (2) C. J. Rodgers, *Revised List of the Objects of Archaeological Interest in the Punjab* (Lahore 1891), (3) General Mundy, *Pen & Pencil Sketches*, Vol. I (London 1872).



75 THER MOUND (SIRSA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Sirsa; **TEHSIL** : Sirsa
2. **LOCALITY** : Sirsa (Lat. 29° 32' N; Long. 75° 02' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 31624 dated 03.10.1932
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Sirsa; **BUS STATION** : Sirsa
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The ancient site is about 5 km in circuit and 18.75 m high from the general ground level. It lies in the south-east of Sirsa town. Testifying the antiquity of the district, the material remains of the ancient site are assignable to *circa* third century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Part government / Part private
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : S. P. Dheer (ed.), *Haryana District Gazetteers, Sirsa* (Chandigarh 1988).



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SITE PLAN



76 MUGHAL KOS MINAR (AKBARPUR BAROTA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Sonipat; **TEHSIL** : Sonipat
2. **LOCALITY** : Akbarpur Barota (Lat. 28° 54' N; Long. 77° 04' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 10699 dated 08.05.1918
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Narela; **BUS STATION** : Akbarpur Barota
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are plastered brick structures standing on square platform. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Private
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



PLAN



77 MUGHAL KOS MINAR (BAIYANPUR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Sonipat; **TEHSIL** : Sonipat
2. **LOCALITY** : Baiyanpur (Lat. 28° 58' N; Long. 77° 02' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 10699 dated 08.05.1918
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Sonipat; **BUS STATION** : Sonipat
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are plastered brick structures standing on square platform. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



PLAN



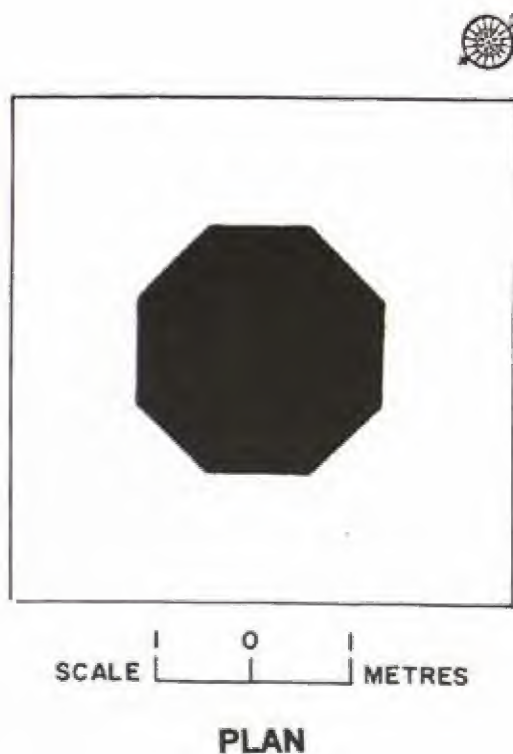
78 MUGHAL KOS MINAR (GANNAUR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Sonipat; **TEHSIL** : Sonipat
2. **LOCALITY** : Gannaur (Lat. 29° 09' N; Long. 77° 01' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 10699 dated 08.05.1918
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Gannaur; **BUS STATION** : Gannaur
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are plastered brick structures standing on square platform. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



79 MUGHAL KOS MINAR (JAGDISHPUR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Sonipat; **TEHSIL** : Sonipat
2. **LOCALITY** : Jagdishpur (Lat. 28° 56' N; Long. 77° 04' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 10699 dated 08.05.1918
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Narela; **BUS STATION** : Akbarpur Barota
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are plastered brick structures standing on square platform. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



80 MUGHAL KOS MINAR (JAWAHRI)

1. **DISTRICT** : Sonipat; **TEHSIL** : Sonipat
2. **LOCALITY** : Jawahri (Lat. 29° 02' N; Long. 77° 01' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 10699 dated 08.05.1918
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Sonipat; **BUS STATION** : Sonipat
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are plastered brick structures standing on square platform. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



81 MUGHAL KOS MINAR (PANCHI GUJРАН)

1. **DISTRICT** : Sonipat; **TEHSIL** : Sonipat
2. **LOCALITY** : Panchi Gujran (Lat. 29° 07' N; Long. 77° 01' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 10699 dated 08.05.1918
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Ganaur; **BUS STATION** : Ganaur
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are plastered brick structures standing on square platform. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding..
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



82 MUGHAL KOS MINAR (RAJPUR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Sonipat; **TEHSIL** : Sonipat
2. **LOCALITY** : Rajpur (Lat. 29° 05' N; Long. 77° 01' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 10699 dated 08.05.1918
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Sandal Kalan; **BUS STATION** : Rajpur
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are plastered brick structures standing on square platform. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



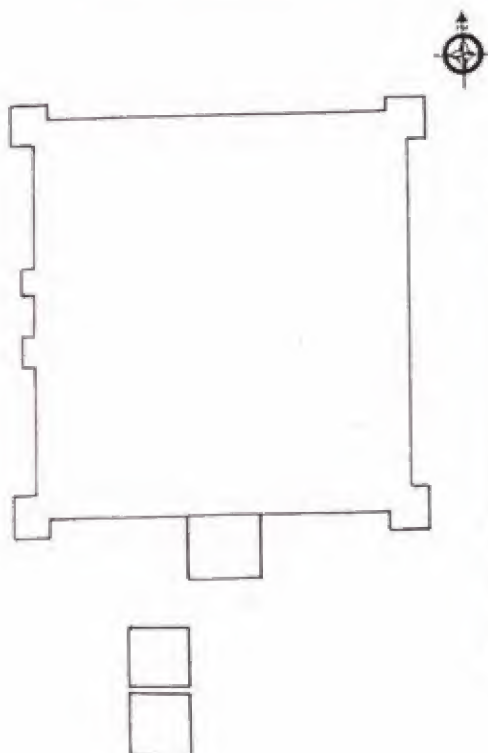
83 MUGHAL KOS MINAR (SONIPAT)

1. **DISTRICT** : Sonipat; **TEHSIL** : Sonipat
2. **LOCALITY** : Sonapat/Sonipat (Lat. 29° 00' N; Long. 77° 18' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 10699 dated 08.05.1918
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Sonipat; **BUS STATION** : Sonipat
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are plastered brick structures standing on square platform. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



84 TOMB OF KHWAJA KHIZR (SONIPAT)

1. **DISTRICT** : Sonipat; **TEHSIL** : Sonipat
2. **LOCALITY** : Sonipat (Lat. 29° 00' N; Long. 77° 18' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 431 dated 28.06.1916
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Sonipat; **BUS STATION** : Sonipat
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This beautiful tomb was built over the mortal remains of a local celebrity, Khwaja Khizr, who flourished during the reign of Ibrahim Lodi (A.D. 1517-1526). This tomb is among the few monuments where *kankar* blocks have been used along with red sandstone. Standing on a high platform and reinforced with square projections at the corners, the tomb is approachable by a flight of steps leading to the gateway. The gateway consists of two arched openings at the end of a central passage, having a façade decorated with mouldings, lotus medallions and arched recesses. The ceiling of the chamber is decorated with floral designs executed in blue, yellow, green and dull red colours. The burial chamber is surmounted by a hemispherical dome, resting on an octagonal low drum crowned by a finial sitting over an inverted lotus flower. According to Persian inscription, the tomb complex of Khwaja Khizr, son of Darya Khan Sarwani, was built during A.D. 1522-24.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) *Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy for 1973-74*, Nos. D, 142-48, (2) Jeet Ram Ranga (ed.), *Haryana District Gazetteers, Sonipat* (Chandigarh 1990).

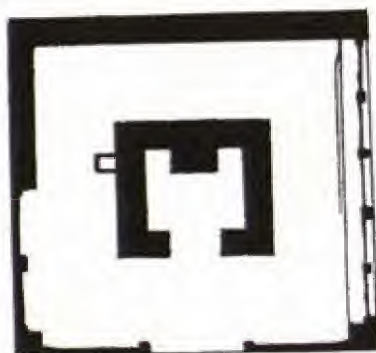
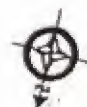


SKETCH PLAN



85 GANESH TEMPLE (BHARMAUR/BRAHMAUR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Chamba; **TEHSIL** : Bharmaur
2. **LOCALITY** : Bharmaur/Brahmaur (Lat. 32° 25' N; Long. 76° 30' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.4-4/52-A2 dated 17.09.1952
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Jammu; **RAILWAY STATION** : Pathankot; **BUS STATION** : Bharmaur
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The temple has a square sanctum encircled by *pradakshinapatha* which is crowned by a lately built pyramidal roof of slate stone. The bronze statue of Ganesa enshrined in the sanctum bears an inscription of king Meruvarman (*circa* seventh century A.D.), which also occurs on the Durga image enshrined in the Lakshana Devi Temple nearby.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Hilly terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Mian Goverdhan Singh, *Art and Architecture of Himachal Pradesh* (Delhi 1983), (2) Shanti Lal Nagar, *The Temples of Himachal Pradesh* (New Delhi 1990).



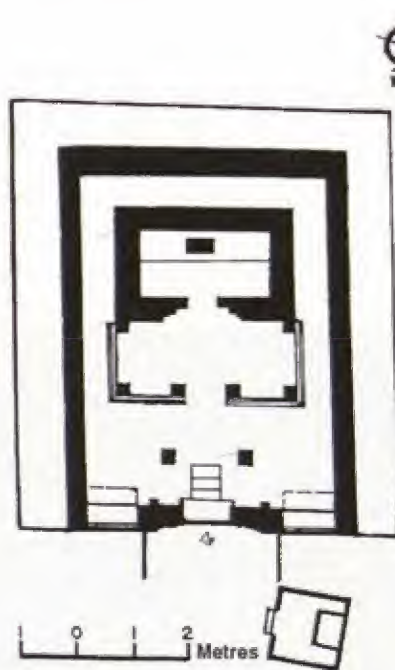
1 0 1 2 Metres

PLAN



86 LAXMI (LAKSHANA) DEVI TEMPLE (BHARMAUR/BRAHMAUR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Chamba; **TEHSIL** : Bharmaur
2. **LOCALITY** : Bharmaur/Brahmaur (Lat. 32° 25' N; Long. 76° 31' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.4-4/52-A2 Dated 17.09.1952
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jammu; **RAILWAY STATION** : Pathankot; **BUS STATION** : Bharmaur
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This temple is dedicated to Lakshana Devi with an inscription of king Meruvarman engraved on a powerful bronze image of goddess Durga datable to about A.D. 700. The temple is largely made of wood and stone. It is rectangular in plan and faces north. Its square sanctum is enclosed by an ambulatory and is preceded by a pillared *mandapa* with profuse carvings on the pillars and the ceilings depicting rich floral and geometrical designs along with figures of demi-gods. The temple has two doorways, one each for the sanctum and the *mandapa* through which the temple is entered. Both are carved with ornamental designs. The lintel and architrave of the *mandapa* doorway bear multiple rows of figures of demi-gods, *apsarases* and *mithunas*, the whole crowned by a ninth century timber gable adorned with an image of twelve-armed Visvarupa form of Vishnu, typical of the Kashmir art.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Hilly terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Mandir Committee
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Hermann Goetz, *The Early Wooden Temples of Gamba* (Leiden 1955), (2) Mian Goverdhan Singh, *Art and Architecture of Himachal Pradesh* (Delhi 1983), (3) Michael W. Meister *et al* (ed.), *Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture, North India, Period of Early Maturity* (Delhi 1991).

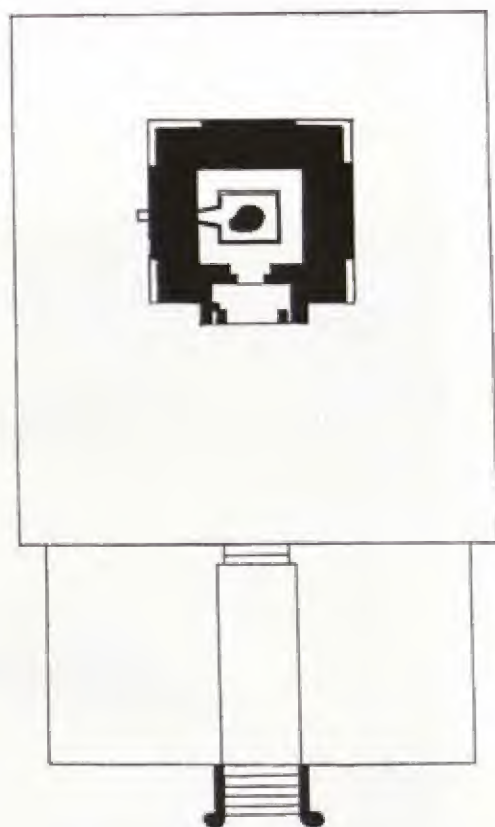


PLAN



87 MANI MAHESH TEMPLE (BHARMAUR/BRAHMAUR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Chamba; **TEHSIL** : Bharmaur
2. **LOCALITY** : Bharmaur/Brahmaur (Lat. 32° 25' N; Long. 76° 30' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.4-4/52-A2 dated 17.09.1952
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jammu; **RAILWAY STATION** : Pathankot; **BUS STATION** : Bharmaur
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This Siva temple with a high *sikhara* of medieval style has walls of ashlar of slate stone. The *lingam* is placed inside the sanctum surrounded by a number of small brass figures. It is similar to the earlier temples of Chamba town built by Sahilavarman, king of Chamba (*circa* tenth century A.D.).
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Hilly terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : State Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Hermann Goetz, *The Early Wooden Temples of Chamba* (Leiden 1955), (2) Mian Goverdhan Singh, *Art and Architecture of Himachal Pradesh* (Delhi 1983).



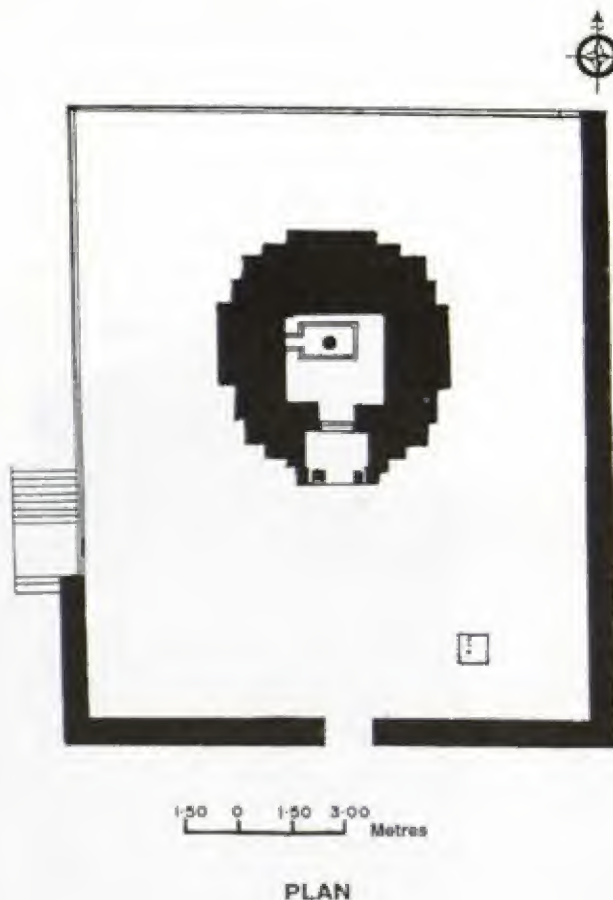
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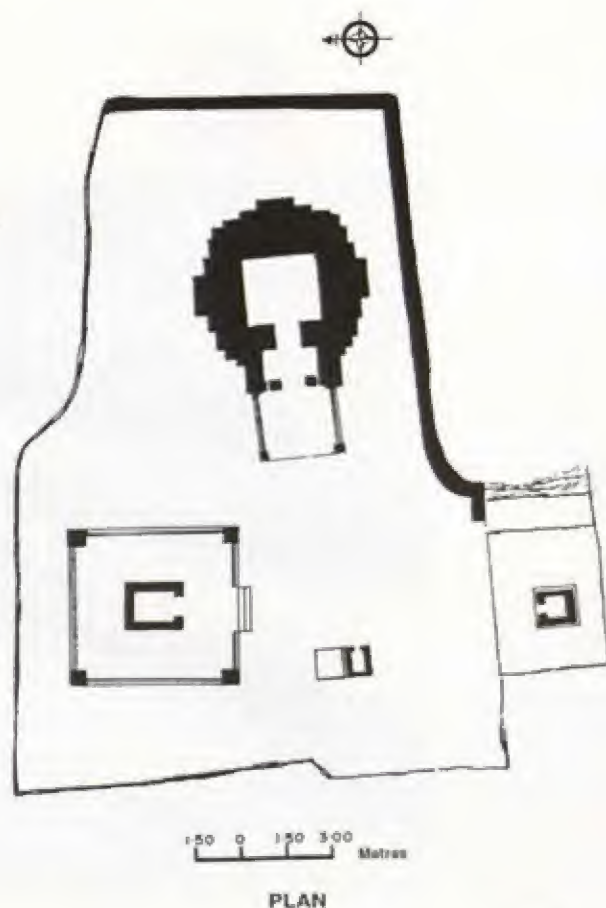
88 NAR SINGH TEMPLE (BHARMAUR/BRAHMAUR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Chamba; **TEHSIL** : Bharmaur
2. **LOCALITY** : Bharmaur/Brahmaur (Lat. 32° 25' N; Long. 76° 30' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.4-4/52-A2 dated 17.09.1952
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Jammu; **RAILWAY STATION** : Pathankot; **BUS STATION** : Bharmaur
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This temple is dedicated to Narasimha *avatara* of Vishnu. The brass image of Narasimha, enshrined in the temple is seated on a lion-throne and is notable for its ferocious aspect. According to the Brahmaur grant of Yugakavarman, the temple had been erected by his queen Tribhuvanarekha about the middle of the tenth century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Hilly terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Mandir Committee
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : Mian Goverdhan Singh, *Art and Architecture of Himachal Pradesh* (Delhi 1983).



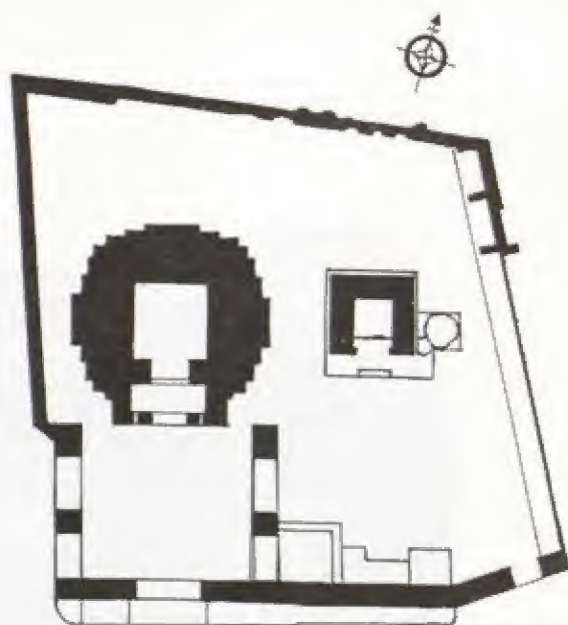
89 SHRI BAJRESHWARI TEMPLE, BHARDIATH (CHAMBA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Chamba; **TEHSIL** : Bharmaur
2. **LOCALITY** : Chamba (Lat. 32° 30' N; Long. 76° 05' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.4-4/52-A2 dated 17.09.1952
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jammu; **RAILWAY STATION** : Pathankot; **BUS STATION** : Chamba
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This temple, dedicated to goddess Bhagavati, consists of a square sanctum and porch. The doorframe is made of stone and decorated with floral scrolls. The round pillars of this porch which support the roof, have mouldings at the base but the shaft is plain and contains *ghata-pallava* design on the top. The front of the porch is decorated with floral designs and has an image of four-armed Durga on the lintel of the doorway. The porch is crowned by *sukanasika* decorated with miniature shrines and topped by a *bhadramukha*. The sanctum has a *sikhara* of *pancharatha* design. The temple is datable to *circa* eleventh century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Hilly terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : State Government / Temple Committee
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Mian Goverdhan Singh, *Art and Architecture of Himachal Pradesh* (Delhi 1983), (2) Shanti Lal Nagar, *The Temples of Himachal Pradesh* (New Delhi 1990).



90 SHRI BANSI GOPAL TEMPLE (CHAMBA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Chamba; **TEHSIL** : Chamba
2. **LOCALITY** : Chamba (Lat. 32° 30' N; Long. 76° 05' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.4-4/52-A2 dated 17.09.1952
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jammu; **RAILWAY STATION** : Pathankot; **BUS STATION** : Chamba
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This stone temple, dedicated to lord Krishna, was built around A.D. 1594 at a time when the Krishna cult became popular in the hills. The stone idol of Krishna stands together with a later image of Radha in the sanctum which is crowned by a *sikhara*. The temple consists of a square sanctum and a porch reared on a pair of pillars and pilasters, the latter carved with floral designs. The sanctum door is plated with copper sheets and bears an image of Ganesa on the lintel.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Hilly terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : Mian Goverdhan Singh, *Art and Architecture of Himachal Pradesh* (Delhi 1983).



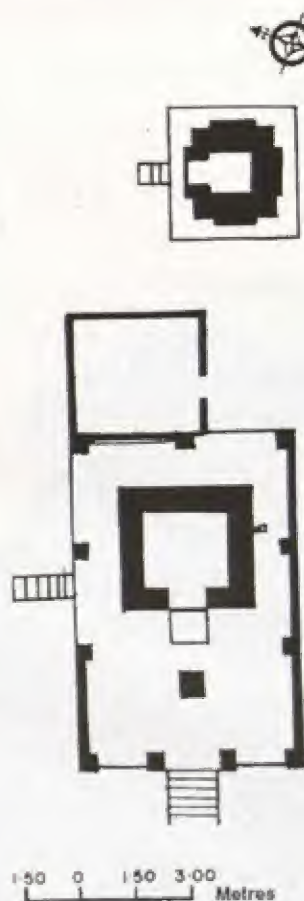
1.50 0 1.50 3.00
Metres

PLAN



91 SHRI CHAMUNDA DEVI TEMPLE (CHAMBA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Chamba; **TEHSIL** : Chamba
2. **LOCALITY** : Chamba (Lat. 32° 30' N; Long. 76° 05' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.4-4/52-A2 dated 17.09.1952
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jammu; **RAILWAY STATION** : Pathankot; **BUS STATION** : Chamba
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The Chamunda Devi Temple, situated on a hill spur, overlooks the city of Chamba and the picturesque Ravi valley. The present temple is a late restoration of an earlier temple at the site, which was damaged during the invasion of Chamba by the Nurpur rulers in the seventeenth century A.D. The temple consists of a square sanctum made of stone, preceded by a larger pillared *mandapa* of timber. The sanctum has a timber doorway adorned with carvings.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Hilly terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Mian Goverdhan Singh, *Art and Architecture of Himachal Pradesh* (Delhi 1983), (2) Shanti Lal Nagar, *The Temples of Himachal Pradesh* (New Delhi 1990).

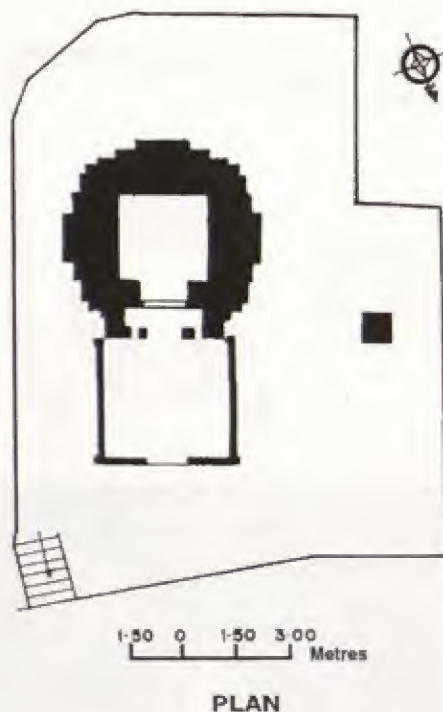


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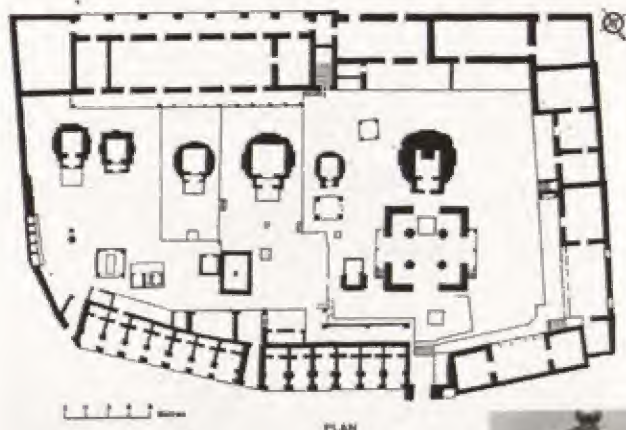
92 SHRI HARI RAI TEMPLE (CHAMBA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Chamba; **TEHSIL** : Chamba
2. **LOCALITY** : Chamba (Lat. 32° 30' N; Long. 76° 05' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.4-4/52-A2 dated 17.09.1952
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jammu; **RAILWAY STATION** : Pathankot; **BUS STATION** : Chamba
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The Hari Rai Temple, dedicated to the four-headed Vaikuntha form of Vishnu, was erected in the second half of eleventh century A.D. by the ruler Lakshmanavarman of Chamba, a contemporary of king Asata of Kashmir (A.D. 1063-89). The *ashtadhatu* idol of Vaikuntha-Vishnu is a powerful image of great artistic and iconographic significance and is earlier (*circa* eighth century A.D.) in date than the temple.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Hilly terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : Mian Goverdhan Singh, *Art and Architecture of Himachal Pradesh* (Delhi 1983).



93 SHRI LAKSHMI NARAYAN GROUP OF TEMPLES IN MOHALLA HATTNALA (CHAMBA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Chamba; **TEHSIL** : Chamba
2. **LOCALITY** : Chamba (Lat. 32° 30' N; Long. 76° 05' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.4-4/52-A2 dated 17.09.1952
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jammu; **RAILWAY STATION** : Pathankot; **BUS STATION** : Chamba
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This complex of stone temples roughly arranged in a row from north to south consists of three temples dedicated to Vishnu and three to Siva. The northernmost is that of Lakshmi-Narayana, the principal temple of Chamba. It contains an image of white marble. The temple is said to have been founded by Sahilavarman (A.D. 920-40) shortly after the foundation of the town. Of the other five temples of this group, those of Chandragupta and Trimukha, both *linga*-shrines are ascribed to Sahilavarman and that of Gauri Sankara with a brass image is attributed to Yugakaravarman (A.D. 940-60).
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Hilly terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : Mian Goverdhan Singh, *Art and Architecture of Himachal Pradesh* (Delhi 1983).



93(a) General view of Lakshmi-Narayan group of temples, Chamba



93(b) Chandragupta temple, Chamba



93(c) Shri Gauri Sankara temple, Chamba



93(d) Lakshmi Damodara temple, Chamba



93(e) Shri Radha-Krishna temple, Chamba

94 ROCK SCULPTURE DEPICTING SITA, RAMA, HANUMAN ETC., SAROTHA (CHAMBA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Chamba; **TEHSIL** : Chamba
2. **LOCALITY** : Chamba (Lat. 32° 30' N; Long. 76° 05' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.4-4/52-A2 dated 17.09.1952
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jammu/Chandigarh; **RAILWAY STATION** : Pathankot; **BUS STATION** : Chamba
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : These rock-cut sculptures, depict representations of Sita, Rama, Hanuman and others. The sculptures belong to *circa* sixteenth century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Hilly terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** :



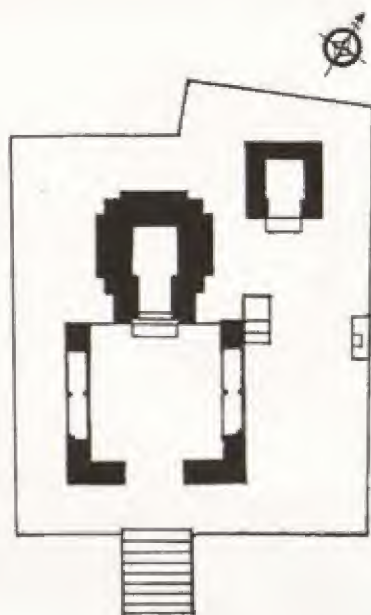
1-20 0 1-20 2-40 Metres

PLAN



95 SHRI SITA RAMA TEMPLE IN MOHALLA BANGOTA (CHAMBA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Chamba; **TEHSIL** : Chamba
2. **LOCALITY** : Chamba (Lat. 32° 30' N; Long. 76° 05' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.4- 4/52-A2 dated 17.09.1952
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jammu; **RAILWAY STATION** : Pathankot; **BUS STATION** : Chamba
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This temple dedicated to Shri Rama stands on a fairly high platform, approached by a flight of steps near the Chamba palace. On plan it consists of a square sanctum and a *mandapa* with pent roof. The lower part of the *sikhara* is decorated with floral and geometrical carvings. It was built by Battu, a nurse of Raja Prithvi Singh (A.D.1641-1664).
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Hilly terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Mandir Property
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) S.L.Nagar, *The Temples of Himachal Pradesh* (Delhi 1990), (2) Mian Goverdhan Singh, *Art and Architecture of Himachal Pradesh* (Delhi 1983).



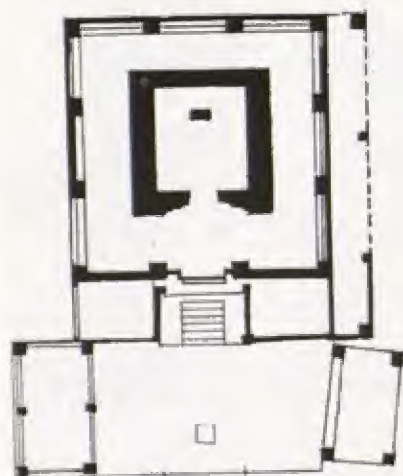
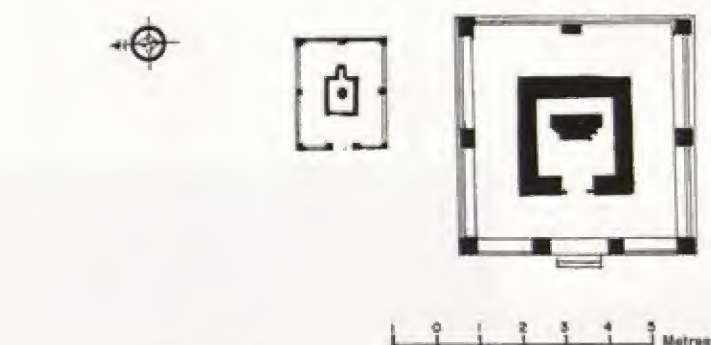
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Metres

PLAN



96 SHRI SHAKTI DEVI TEMPLE (CHHATRARI)

1. **DISTRICT** : Chamba; **TEHSIL** : Chamba
2. **LOCALITY** : Chhatrari (Lat. 32° 28' N; Long. 76° 10' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.4-4/52-A2 dated 17.09.1952
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Jammu; **RAILWAY STATION** : Pathankot; **BUS STATION** : Bharmaur
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This wooden temple, regarded as one of the holiest sanctuaries of the hills, also contains a bronze image of Sakti, bearing an inscription of king Meruvarman (*circa* seventh century A.D.). On plan, the temple consists of a square sanctum surrounded on the four sides by a pillared ambulatory. The temple has two carved doors, one for the sanctum and the other for the ambulatory through which the temple was entered. Both doors are elaborately carved with sacred images while the pillars and the ceilings are luxuriously adorned with floral and geometrical designs along with figures of *yakshas*, birds and animals.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Hilly terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Abadideh & Temple Committee
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Hermann Goetz, *The Early Wooden Temples of Chamba* (Leiden 1955), (2) M. Postel *et al*, *Antiquities of Himachal*, Vol. I (Bombay 1985), (3) Michael W. Meister *et al* (ed.), *Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture, North India, Period of Early Maturity* (Delhi 1991).

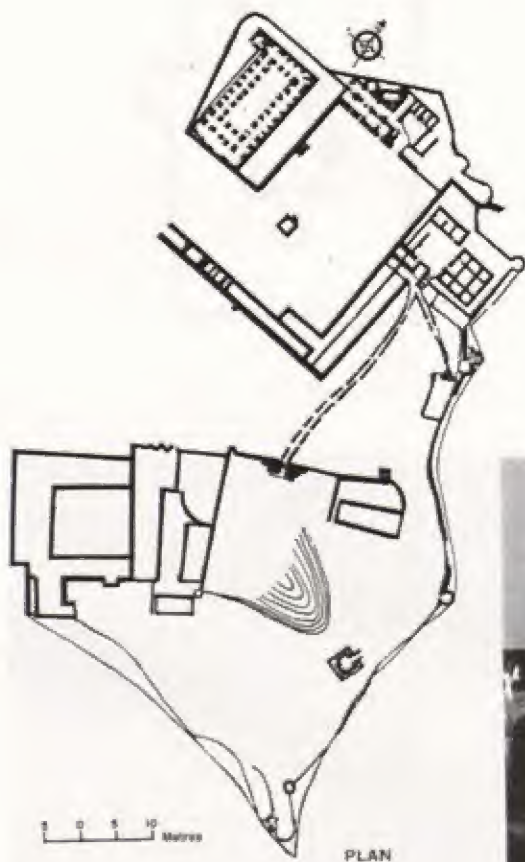


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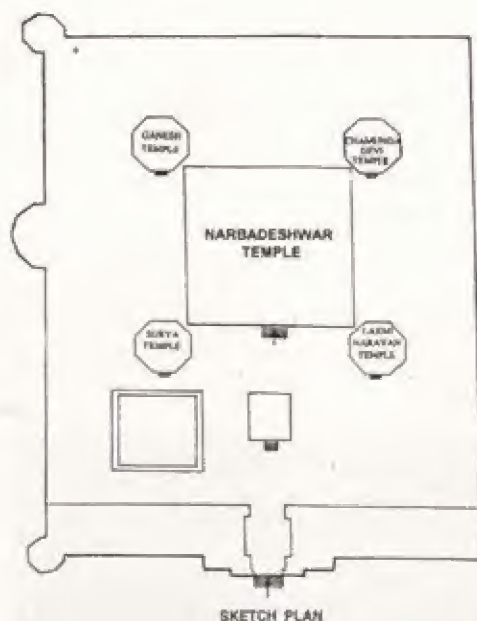
97 KATOCH PALACE (TIRA SUJANPUR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Hamirpur; **TEHSIL** : Sujanpur
2. **LOCALITY** : Tira Sujanpur (Lat. 31° 45' N; Long. 76° 30' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 849 dated 09.12.1909
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Shimla/Chandigarh; **RAILWAY STATION** : Palampur; **BUS STATION** : Sujanpur
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The edifice derives the second part of its name from the Tira or palace commenced by Abhaya Chand, the Katoch chief of Kangra in A.D. 1758. His grandson Sujan Chand founded the town and Sansar Chand, the great Katoch ruler, completed it and held his court here. The palace, a highly finished building of regal proportions, has fallen into disrepair since the Katoch family took up its residence in Lambagaon. The hillock which overlooks the town is fortified by massive walls. Inside the fort may be noted a big courtyard and a *baradari*, built on a raised platform with twenty-two doors. The platform is approached by steps. To the east side of the palace is the Gauri Shankar temple.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Hilly terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Private
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : *Gazetteer of The Kangra District*, Vol.I (Calcutta 1883-84).



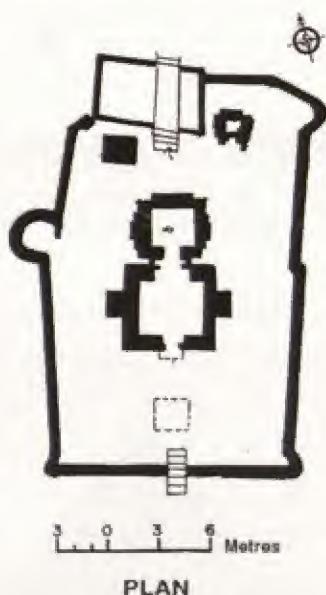
98 NARBADESHWAR TEMPLE INCLUDING THE PAINTINGS THEREIN AS WELL AS SUBSIDIARY SHRINES WITHIN THE COMPOUND WALL (SUJANPUR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Hamirpur; **TEHSIL** : Tira Sujanpur
2. **LOCALITY** : Sujanpur (Lat. 31° 45' N; Long. 76° 30' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.4-23/66-CAI (I) dated 16.10.1967
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Shimla; **RAILWAY STATION** : Palampur; **BUS STATION** : Sujanpur
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This Siva temple has been erected on a raised platform approached by a flight of steps. An enclosure wall surrounds the courtyard. To the north-east side is a corner tower. Some rooms have been built against the wall with an entrance doorway on the west. The walls behind the *mandapa* as well as the doorway of the ambulatory passage are adorned with mural paintings which include scenes from the *Bhagavata* and the *Ramayana*. The temple is datable to *circa* eighteenth century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Hilly terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Temple Property
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : Shanti Lal Nagar, *The Temples of Himachal Pradesh* (New Delhi 1990).



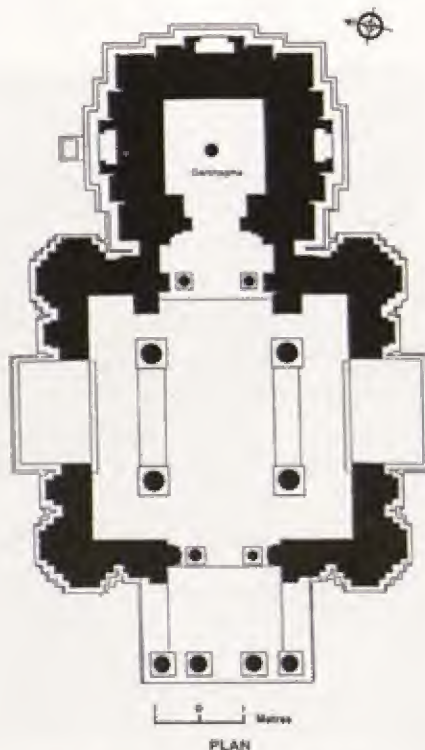
99 TEMPLE (ASAPURI)

1. **DISTRICT** : Kangra; **TEHSIL** : Jaisinghpur
2. **LOCALITY** : Asapuri (Lat. 32° 05' N; Long. 76° 15' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 35158 dated 27.11.1926
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Shimla; **RAILWAY STATION** : Paraprola/Baijnath; **BUS STATION** : Baijnath
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The small stone temple with a *sikhara* preceded by a *mandapa* is situated in the village Asapuri near Ropri and Maharaj villages. This temple is of the late medieval period.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Hilly terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : Alexander Cunningham, *Archaeological Survey of India, Report for the year 1872-73*, Vol. V (reprint, Varanasi 1966).



100 TEMPLES OF BAIJNATH AND SIDHNATH (BAIJNATH)

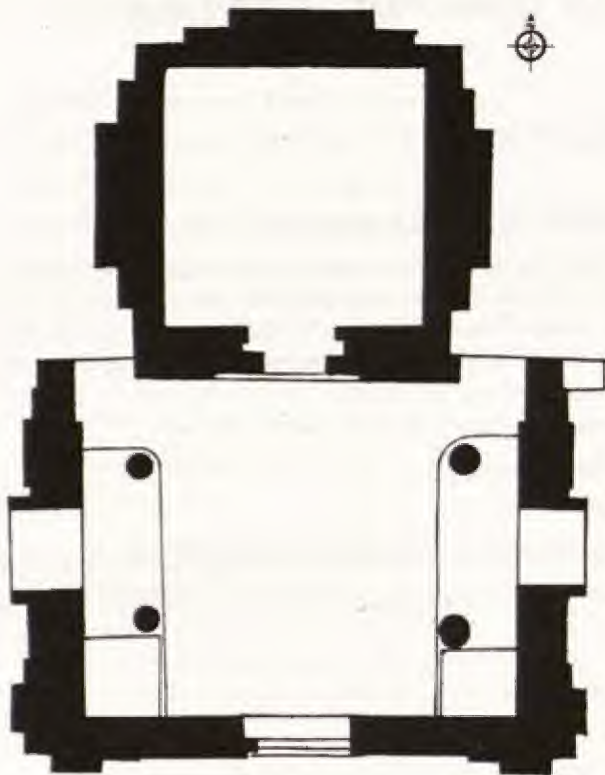
1. **DISTRICT :** Kangra; **TEHSIL :** Baijnath
2. **LOCALITY :** Baijnath (Lat. 32° 02' N; Long. 76° 40' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO. :** PN, 849 dated 09.12.1909
4. **APPROACH :** **AIRPORT :** Shimla; **RAILWAY STATION :** Paraprola/Baijnath; **BUS STATION :** Baijnath
5. **BRIEF HISTORY :** (a) **Temple of Baijnath :** The temple, dedicated to Siva Vaidyanatha, locally known as Baijnath, is one of the holiest monuments of the Beas valley. Two extensive Sarada inscriptions incised on stone slabs in elegant Sanskrit verserefer to its construction by two wealthy merchants of village Kiragrama around A.D. 1204. It consists of a sanctum surmounted by a Nagara *sikhara* with a front *mandapa* covered with a low pyramid shaped roof and a porch. In front of the porch is a small figure of Nandi under a canopy supported on four stone pillars. The temple is adorned with numerous sculptures, such as those of Siva-Gangadhara, Ganesa, Kartikeya and Bhairava.
(b) **Temple of Sidhnath :** Another Siva temple in Baijnath is known as Sidhnath temple. Its sanctum, 2 m sq. internally and 4.5 m sq. externally is preceded by a large *mandapa*. The temple is *pancharatha* on plan, surmounted by a *sikhara*. The walls of the *mandapa* and *garbhagriha* are decorated with floral and geometrical carvings and figures of gods and goddesses.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Hilly terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Dilip K. Chakrabarti and S.J. Hasan, *The Antiquities of Kangra* (New Delhi 1984), (2) G. Buhler, 'The Two Prasastis of Baijnath', *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. I (Calcutta 1892)



100(a) Temple of Baijnath, Baijnath



100(a) Temple of Baijnath, Baijnath



SKETCH PLAN

100(b) Temple of Sidhnath, Baijnath



100(b) Temple of Sidhnath, Baijnath

101 BUDDHIST STUPA KNOWN AS BHIM TILA (CHAITRU)

1. **DISTRICT** : Kangra; **TEHSIL** : Baijnath
2. **LOCALITY** : Chaitru (Chetru) (Lat. 32° 05' N; Long. 76° 20' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 849 dated 09.12.1909
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jammu; **RAILWAY STATION** : Kangra; **BUS STATION** : Chetru
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The mound measuring about 100 m x 100 m x 10 m high represents a ruined Buddhist stupa. Its burnt bricks measure 36 cm x 26 cm x 6 cm. The site may be identical with that of a Buddhist *vihara* near Kangra town, referred to in Hiuen Tsang's accounts. The term *Chaitru* is reminiscent of the Buddhist term *chaitya*. Buddhist brick structures and antiquities assignable to the Kushana period have been unearthed in recent excavations at the site.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Hilly terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : Dilip K. Chakrabarti and S.J. Hasan, *The Antiquities of Kangra* (New Delhi 1984).



102 RUINED FORT (NURPUR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Kangra; **TEHSIL** : Nurpur
2. **LOCALITY** : Nurpur (Lat. 32° 15' N; Long. 75° 50' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 849 dated 09.12.1909
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jammu; **RAILWAY STATION** : Pathankot; **BUS STATION** : Nurpur
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The old fort is entered through an impressive gateway with high bastions and walls. Its interior is now reduced to a large mound, which was excavated by C. J. Rogers in 1886. There are two temples inside the fort. One of them is of Radha-Krishna that contains wall paintings in the Kangra style which seem to date from the nineteenth century. The second temple was dedicated to Brij Raj Bihari excavated by C.J. Rogers which has been dated to sixteenth century A.D. The temple is made of marine stone. The old bricks of the fort are of large size which is a sign of antiquity.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Hilly terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Temple inside the fort only in worship
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) *Archaeological Survey of India, Annual Report 1905-06*, (2) Dilip K. Chakrabarti and S. J. Hasan, *The Antiquities of Kangra* (New Delhi 1984), (3) Shanti Lal Nagar, *The Temples of Himachal Pradesh* (New Delhi 1990).



A frieze from Brij Raj Bihari temple, Nurpur



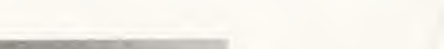
Gate of old fort, Nurpur

103 ROCK INSCRIPTION (PATHIAR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Kangra; **TEHSIL** : Palampur
2. **LOCALITY** : Pathiar (Lat. 32° 07' N; Long. 76° 25' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 529 dated 22.08.1916
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jammu; **RAILWAY STATION** : Nagrota Bhagwan; **BUS STATION** : Pathiar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The rock inscription of Pathiar, assignable to the second century B.C. palaeographically records the construction of a tank by a person called Vayula. The inscription is written both in Brahmi and Kharoshthi.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Hilly terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Dilip K. Chakrabarti and S.J. Hasan, *The Antiquities of Kangra* (New Delhi 1983), (2) J. Ph. Vogel, 'Two Brahmi and Kharoshthi Rock-Inscriptions in Kangra Valley', *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. VII, (3) Sten Konow (ed.), *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol.II, Pt. I, *Kharoshthi Inscriptions* (Calcutta 1929).

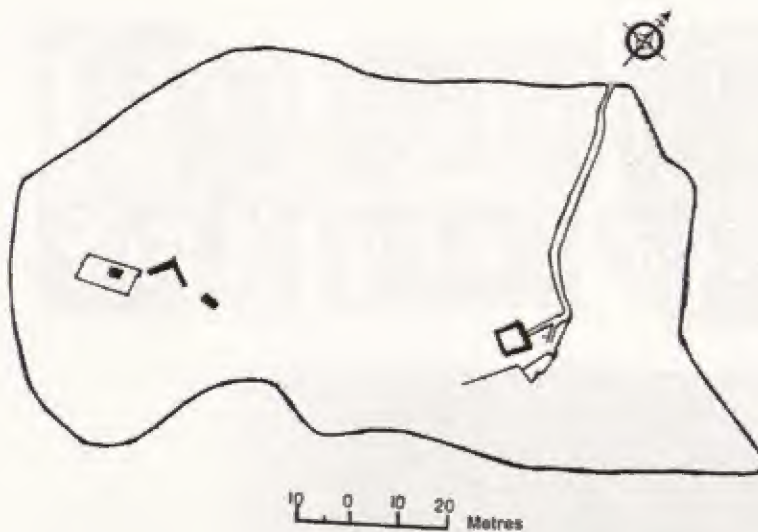


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105 FORT (KOTLA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Kangra; **TEHSIL** : Nurpur
2. **LOCALITY** : Kotla (Lat. 32° 10' N; Long. 76° 00' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 849 dated 09.12.1909
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jammu; **RAILWAY STATION** : Kangra; **BUS STATION** : Kotla
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Kotla fort is situated on a lush hill about 21 km from Pathankot, on Pathankot-Mandi road. In addition to the Guler fort at the capital called Haripur, there were six other forts along the frontiers of the state at Mastgarh, Kotla, Nahkianok, Gandhar, Ramgarh and Mangarh. It was probably built by Raja Ram Chand (A.D. 1540) of Guler, fifteenth in direct succession from Hari Chand. The fort was captured by Raja Dharam Chand and Raja Jai Chand of Kangra from Raja Ram Chand of Guler by force.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Hilly terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J. Hutchison *et al*, *History of the Punjab Hill States*, Vol. I (reprint, Simla 1982); (2) *Punjab District Gazetteers, Kangra District 1924-25* (Lahore 1926).

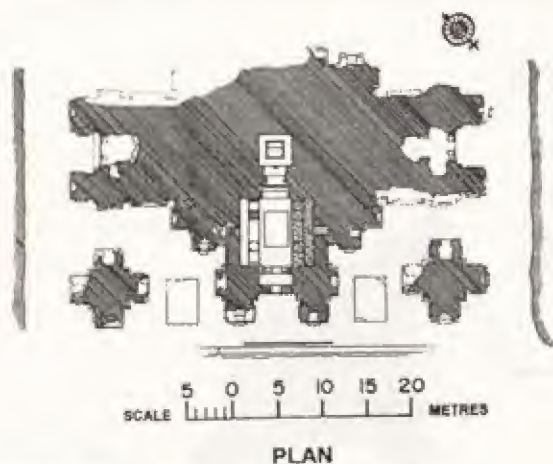


SITE PLAN



106 ROCK-CUT TEMPLES WITH SCULPTURES LYING IN AND OUTSIDE (MASRUR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Kangra; **TEHSIL** : Dehra
2. **LOCALITY** : Masrur (Lat. 32° 15' N; Long. 76° 15' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 201 dated 12.02.1914
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jammu; **RAILWAY STATION** : Mangual; **BUS STATION** : Kangra
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : A most remarkable temple group in the Himalayan region is represented by a series of monolithic temples at Masrur in Kangra. These temples are rock-cut and represent highly ornate specimens of the early Nagara style. These belong to eighth-ninth century A.D. and are laden with decorative and figural ornaments.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Hilly terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Dillip K. Chakrabarty and S.J. Hasan, *The Antiquities of Kangra* (Delhi 1984), (2) H. Hargreaves, 'The Monolithic Temples of Masrur', *Archaeological Survey of India, Annual Report 1915-16*, (3) Michael W. Meister, *et al* (ed.), *Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture, North India, Period of Early Maturity* (Delhi 1991).



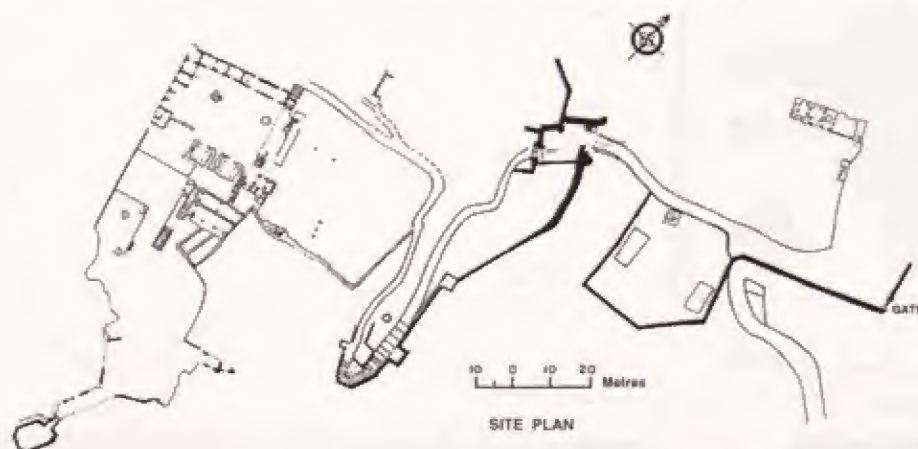
Main temple north elevation, Masrur



Temple complex, Masrur

107 RUINED FORT (KANGRA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Kangra; **TEHSIL** : Kangra
2. **LOCALITY** : Kangra (Lat. 32° 05' N; Long. 76° 15' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 849 dated 09.12.1909
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jammu; **RAILWAY STATION** : Kangra; **BUS STATION** : Old Kangra
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The fort, also known as Nagarkot or Kot Kangra is situated to the south-west of the old Kangra town and built atop the precipitous hill on the confluence of the Banganga and Patalganga rivers which together serve as the moat for the fort. The antiquity of the fort is traced back to a much earlier period. The earliest extant remains inside the fort are Jaina and Brahmanical temples which could be assigned to *circa* ninth-tenth century A.D. In the annals of history its earliest reference dates from the time of its invasions by Mahmud Ghazni in A.D. 1009. It was captured by Muhammad Tughluq and his successor Firuz Shah Tughluq in A.D. 1337 and A.D. 1351 respectively.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Hilly terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Dilip K. Chakrabarty and S.J. Hasan, *The Antiquities of Kangra* (New Delhi 1984), (2) Hiranand, 'Ruined Temple in the Nagpur Fort', *Archaeological Survey of India, Annual Report 1904-05*, (3) Shanti Lal Nagar, *The Temples of Himachal Pradesh* (New Delhi 1990).



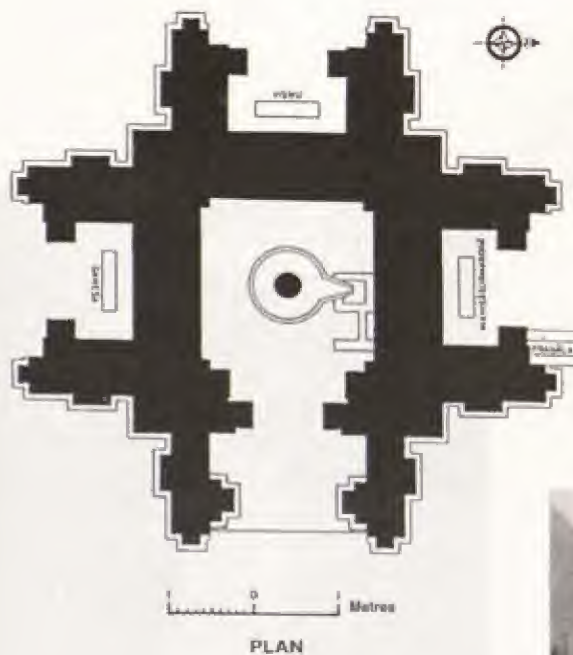
108 LORD ELGIN'S TOMB (UPPER DHARAMSALA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Kangra; **TEHSIL** : Dharamsala
2. **LOCALITY** : Upper Dharamsala (Lat. 32° 10' N; Long. 76° 15' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 24847 dated 14.10.1921
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jammu; **RAILWAY STATION** : Kangra; **BUS STATION** : Mcleodganj/Dharamsala
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This memorial was erected by Mary Louisa, the Countess of Elgin Mincardim in memory of her husband, Lord James Bruce Elgin (A.D. 1862-63), the Governor General of India. He died, while on a tour at Dharamsala on 20 November, 1863. The tomb consists of a railed enclosure within which rises the obelisk with an ornamented top. The obelisk is rectangular at the base having projecting corners and crowned by turrets at the four corners, with a cross at the crest. The epitaph on the marble slab appears on the western face.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Hilly terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : *Punjab District Gazetteers, Kangra District 1924-25* (Lahore 1926).



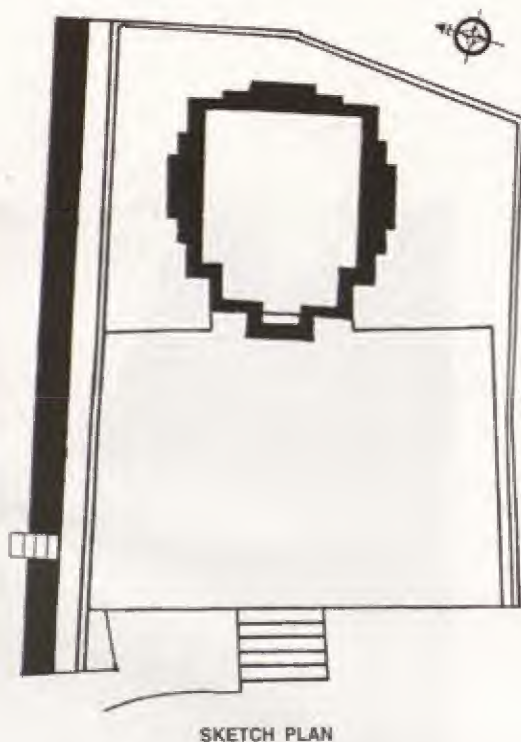
109 TEMPLE OF BASHESHAR MAHADEO (BAJAURA, KULLU)

1. **DISTRICT** : Kullu; **TEHSIL** : Kullu
2. **LOCALITY** : Bajaura (Kullu) (Lat. 32° 00' N; Long. 77° 15' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 849 dated 09.12.1909
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Shimla; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jogindarnagar; **BUS STATION** : Bajaura
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The temple of Basheshar Mahadeo, situated on the right bank of the Beas is a well-preserved and notable example of the Pratihara style of architecture. All the architectural details of the temple are well designed and balanced. The temple was designed to be of the *sarvatobhadra* type and has an elaborate *sukanasa* enclosing in the medallion a bust of Mahesa-murti on each side of the *sikhara*. It has, however, only one entrance doorway on the east. The temple is assignable to *circa* ninth century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Hilly terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government and part private
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Mian Goverdhan Singh, *Art and Architecture of Himachal Pradesh* (Delhi 1983), (2) Michael W. Meister *et al* (ed.), *Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture, North India, Period of Early Maturity* (New Delhi 1991), (3) Shanti Lal Nagar, *The Temples of Himachal Pradesh* (New Delhi 1990).



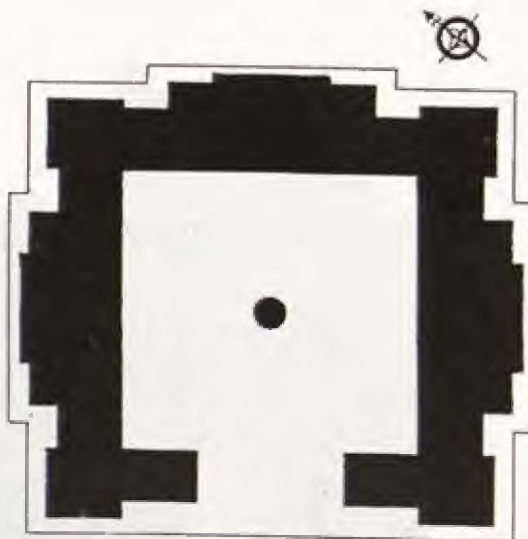
110 TEMPLE OF GAURI SHANKAR WITH ITS SCULPTURES (DASAL)

1. **DISTRICT :** Kullu; **TEHSIL :** Kullu
2. **LOCALITY :** Dasal (Lat. 32° 00' N; Long. 77° 15' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO. :** PN, 356 dated 09.04.1912
4. **APPROACH :** AIRPORT : Shimla; **RAILWAY STATION :** Jogindernagar; **BUS STATION :** Haripur
5. **BRIEF HISTORY :** The Gauri Shankar temple at Dasal assignable to the medieval period, consists of a square sanctum crowned by a *sikhara* and a porch supported on two pillars. The sanctum door is carved richly with floral designs and bears image of Ganesa as the *lalatabimba* and river goddesses Ganga and Yamuna. The figure of a lion in sitting posture is depicted above the *sukanasa* which is inset with a Trimurti head. A Nandi stands in front of the entrance.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Hilly terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Abadi Phati
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Mian Goverdhan Singh, *Art and Architecture of Himachal Pradesh* (Delhi 1983), (2) Shanti Lal Nagar, *The Temples of Himachal Pradesh* (New Delhi 1990).



111 A MINIATURE STONE SAIVA TEMPLE (JAGAT SUKH)

1. **DISTRICT** : Kullu; **TEHSIL** : Kullu
2. **LOCALITY** : Jagat Sukh (Lat. 32° 10' N; Long. 77° 15' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 20041 dated 10.06.1929
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Shimla; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jogindernagar; **BUS STATION** : Jagat Sukh
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This Siva temple, located on the left bank of the river Beas, is an architectural gem datable to the eighth century. It consists of *triratha* sanctum with a *sikhara* which is devoid of corner *amalakas* and a porch resting on two tall octagonal pillars. The *sikhara* is crowned by a large *amalaka* which looks like a *ghata*. It has an elaborate *sukanasa* of two stages adorned with images of Lakulisa and bust of Mahesvara. The sanctum walls centrally bear images of Vishnu, Surya and Brahma.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Hilly terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Temple property
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Mian Goverdhan Singh, *Art and Architecture of Himachal Pradesh* (Delhi 1983), (2) Michael W. Meister *et al* (ed.), *Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture, North India, Period of Early Maturity* (Delhi 1991).

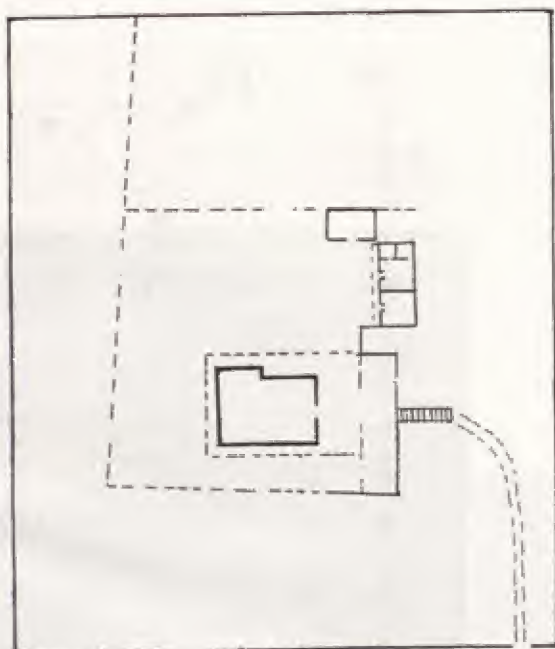


SKETCH PLAN



112 HIDIMBA DEVI TEMPLE (MANALI)

1. **DISTRICT** : Kullu; **TEHSIL** : Kullu
2. **LOCALITY** : Manali (Dungri) (Lat. 32° 10' N; Long. 77° 15' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.4/4/67 dated 18.04.1967
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Shimla; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jogindernagar; **BUS STATION** : Bajaura
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The Hidimba Devi temple is located on a hillock. The *deodars* surrounding the temple are very old. It is the only temple in the whole of sub-division which dates back to A.D. 1533. The temple is a specimen of three-tiered wooden roofed Pagoda. The top tier is circular, crowned by a brass *kalasa* and trident.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Hilly terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Part Government, Part Private
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Mian Goverdhan Singh, *Art and Architecture of Himachal Pradesh* (Delhi 1983), (2) M. Postel *et al*, *Antiquities of Himachal*, Vol. I (Bombay 1985).

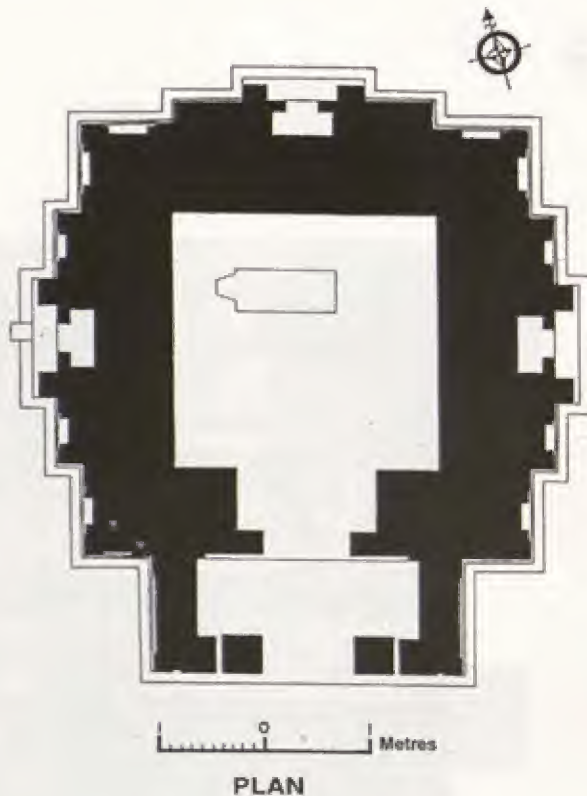


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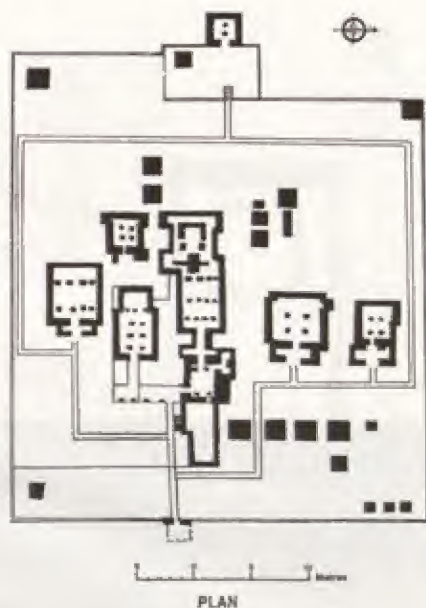
113 TEMPLE OF GAURI SHANKAR WITH ITS SCULPTURES (NAGAR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Kullu; **TEHSIL** : Kullu
2. **LOCALITY** : Nagar (Lat. 32° 05' N; Long. 77° 15' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 356 dated 09.04.1912
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Shimla; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jogindernagar; **BUS STATION** : Nagar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The temple of Gauri Shankar below the local castle is of the medieval date and has been restored. Some ornamental details and columns belonging to the old structure can be seen nearby. The temple consists of a *pancharatha* sanctum with a *sikhara* and a porch like projection with two pillars. Above the porch, is an elegant *sukanasa* with a *bhadramukha* inset with a bust of Mahesa-murti. The temple is assignable to circa thirteenth century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Hilly terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : Shanti Lal Nagar, *The Temples of Himachal Pradesh* (New Delhi 1990).



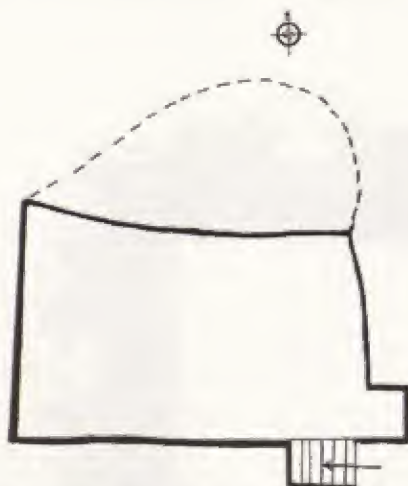
114 BUDDHIST MONASTERY (TABO)

1. **DISTRICT** : Lahul & Spiti; **TEHSIL** : Kaza
2. **LOCALITY** : Tabo (Lat. 32° 00' N; Long. 78° 20' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.2/1/H.P./1/69-M dated 14.08.1972
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Shimla; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jogindernagar; **BUS STATION** : Tabo
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The Tabo Gumphas constitute a famous centre of Lamas and are celebrated for large collection of scriptures and pieces of art. The murals of these Gumphas have some similarity to Ajanta wall paintings. The monastery complex encloses a large area located on a flat ground between the river Spiti on the south and mountain cliffs on the north. The complex comprises nine temples, a double-storeyed monks chamber and in all twenty-three *chortens*. The monastery is considered to have been built sometime between A.D. 996 and 999.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Hilly terrain mostly barren and because of the high altitude remains snowbound during winter months.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) M.D. Mangian (ed.), *Himachal Pradesh District Gazetteers, Lahul and Spiti* (Shimla 1975), (2) Mian Goverdhan Singh, *Art and Architecture of Himachal Pradesh* (Delhi 1983).

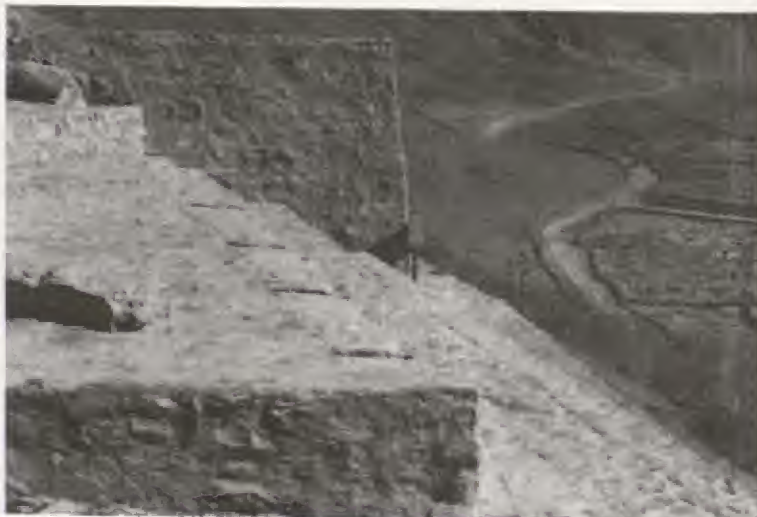


115 PHOO GUMPHA (TABO)

1. **DISTRICT** : Lahaul & Spiti; **TEHSIL** : Kaza
2. **LOCALITY** : Tabo (Lat. 32° 00' N; Long. 78° 20' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : S.O. 38 dated 06.01.1990
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Shimla; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jogindernagar; **BUS STATION** : Tabo
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Perched on the hill opposite the village Tabo, this Buddhist monastery-cum-temple possesses besides the sanctum and its antechamber, two plain rooms. The walls of the sanctum are profusely painted. The sky-light openings inside the antechamber are practically open.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Hilly terrain mostly barren and because of the high altitude remains snowbound during winter months.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) C. Dorje, 'Murals from Dufuk, Tabo, District Lahaul and Spiti (H.P.)' *Souvenir Tribal Fair* (Keylong 1993), (2) Shanti Lal Nagar, *The Temples of Himachal Pradesh* (New Delhi 1990).

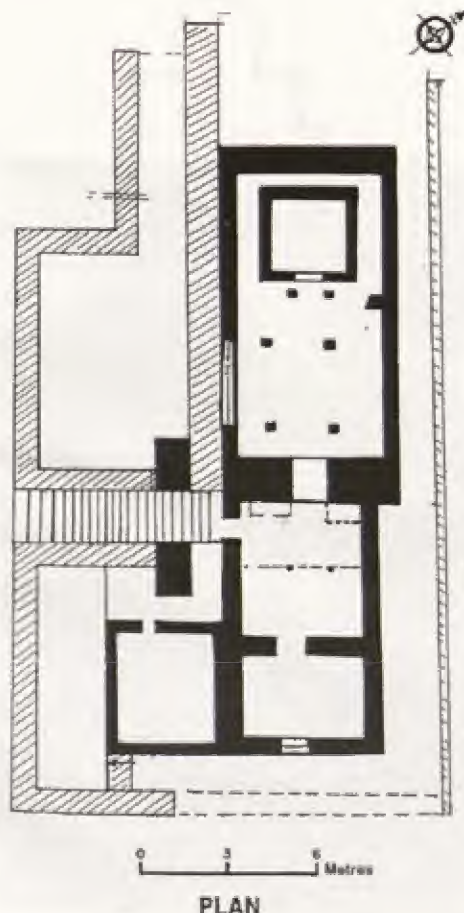


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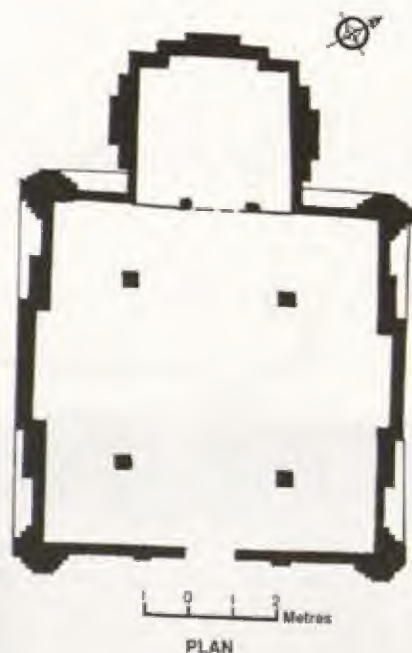
116 MIRKULA DEVI TEMPLE (UDAIPUR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Lahaul & Spiti; **TEHSIL** : Udaipur
2. **LOCALITY** : Udaipur (Lat. 32° 59' N; Long. 77° 47' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : S.O. 2711 dated 10.09.1988
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Shimla; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jogindernagar; **BUS STATION** : Udaipur
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The ancient name of the site was Markula and the temple was named after it. About A.D. 1695, it was renamed Udaipur when Raja Udaisingh (A.D.1690-1720) raised it to the status of a district of Lahaul. Mirkula Devi temple, dedicated to Kali, is a wooden temple which shows a combination of Buddhist and Hindu features. The temple was converted to Buddhist usage in sixteenth century but some part of the original temple of the earlier period has survived. The temple is comprised of a sanctum with ambulatory and a pillared *mandapa*. The doorframe of the *garbhagriha*, the *mandapa* pillars and the ceilings are the older remains. There are interesting figures on wooden doorway and pillars in the temple.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Hilly terrain mostly barren and because of the high altitude remains snowbound during winter months.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Hermann Goetz, *The Early Wooden Temples of Chamba* (Leiden 1955), (2) M. Postel *et al*, *Antiquities of Himachal Pradesh*, Vol. I (Bombay 1985).



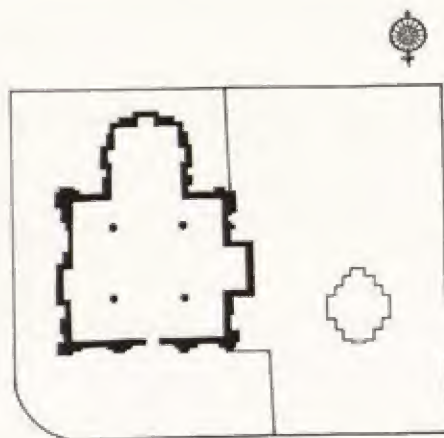
117 ARDHANARISHWARA TEMPLE (MANDI)

1. **DISTRICT** : Mandi; **TEHSIL** : Mandi
2. **LOCALITY** : Mandi (Lat. 31° 40' N; Long. 76° 50' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : S.O. 2282 dated 09.06.1982
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Shimla; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jogindernagar; **BUS STATION** : Mandi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The Siva temple, known as Ardhanarishwara at Mandi, is an impressive specimen of a medieval Nagara stone temple. The right half of the main image here represents joint image of Siva and Parvati. Siva is portrayed with *jata*, a necklace of human skulls and a serpent, holding a *vina* in one hand and a *damaru* in the other. Parvati is shown wearing a diadem and a nose-ring. A slab is attached to the main image with the mounts of the two deities, 'bull and lion' carved on it. The temple consists of a sanctum, a porch and a *sabhamandapa* and the carvings throughout are rich and of considerable artistic beauty. The temple is assignable to circa fifteenth century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Hilly terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Mian Goverdhan Singh, *Art and Architecture of Himachal Pradesh* (Delhi 1983), (2) Shanti Lal Nagar, *The Temples of Himachal Pradesh* (New Delhi 1990).



118 PANCHVAKTRA TEMPLE (MANDI)

1. **DISTRICT** : Mandi; **TEHSIL** : Mandi
2. **LOCALITY** : Mandi (Lat. 31° 40' N; Long. 76° 50' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.4-1/52-A2 dated 28.07.1952
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Shimla; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jogindernagar; **BUS STATION** : Mandi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : One of the most important temples of Mandi is the Panchvaktra temple of Siva. It is made of stone and is of the northern *sikhara* style. Its *mandapa* is supported on four heavy pillars of the pot-and-foilage design. The original temple was destroyed by floods in the early eighteenth century and the present temple was built by Raja Sidhanath at the same spot. The temple belongs to the fifteenth century A.D. To its west is a subsidiary temple of the same design and date.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Hilly terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Mian Goverdhan Singh, *Art and Architecture of Himachal Pradesh* (Delhi 1983), (2) Shanti Lal Nagar, *The Temples of Himachal Pradesh* (New Delhi 1990).



SKETCH PLAN



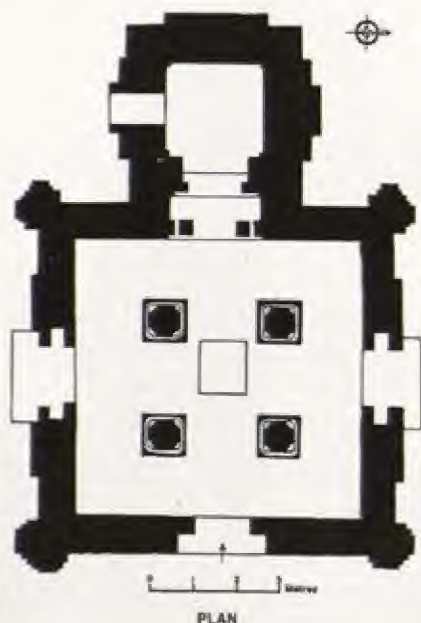
Panchvaktra temple, Mandi



Subsidiary temple, Mandi

119 TRILOKINATH TEMPLE (MANDI)

1. **DISTRICT** : Mandi; **TEHSIL** : Mandi
2. **LOCALITY** : Mandi (Lat. 31° 40' N; Long. 76° 50' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.4-1/52-A2 dated 28.07.1952
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Shimla; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jogindernagar; **BUS STATION** : Mandi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The Siva temple of Trilokinath, situated on the right bank of the Beas, was built by Sultan Devi, the pious queen of Raja Ajber Sen in A.D. 1520. The sanctum contains a lifesize three-faced stone image of Siva, riding on a bull with Parvati seated on the left side. The sanctum is roofed by a *sikhara* and is preceded by a pillared *mandapa*, entrance to which is flanked by pilasters bearing figures of *dvarapalas*. There are floral and animal carvings on the capitals of the *mandapa* pillars, while each pair of pillars is linked by a *torana* arch. On each corner of the *mandapa* a minor temple complete with *sikhara* is added as a new feature.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Hilly terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : Shanti Lal Nagar, *The Temples of Himachal Pradesh* (New Delhi 1990).



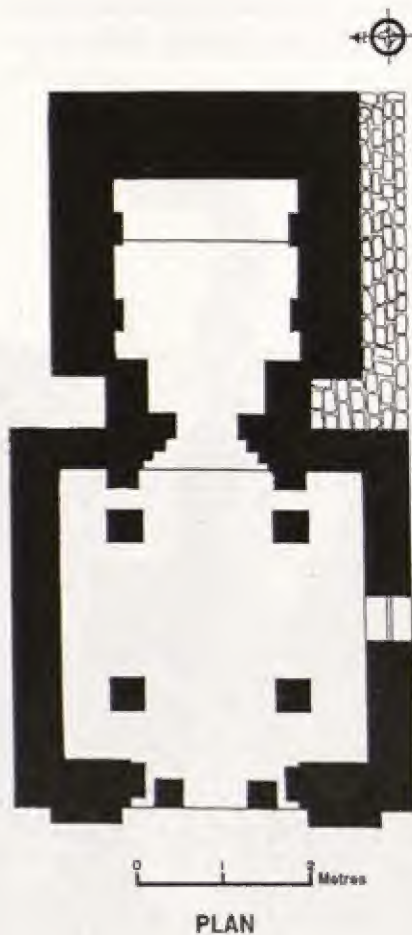
120 BARSELA MONUMENTS (MANDI)

1. **DISTRICT** : Mandi; **TEHSIL** : Mandi
2. **LOCALITY** : Mandi (Lat. 38° 40' N; Long. 76° 50' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.4-1/52-A2 dated 26.03.1952
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Shimla; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jogindernagar; **BUS STATION** : Mandi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The custom of erecting stone pillars as memorials for the dead prevailed all over the inner hills, but in Mandi, Suket, Kullu and Bilaspur, the custom was regarded as a royal privilege. In ancient times it was customary among the Ranas. These upright monolithic slabs known as Sati Pillars or Barselas have been erected for the Rajas of the erstwhile Mandi State and the Ranis and concubines who performed Sati along with the deceased. The monuments help us to fix with certainty the date of each Raja's demise and the accession of his successor from the time of Hari Sen (A.D. 1637) onwards.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Hilly terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Mian Goverdhan Singh, *Art and Architecture of Himachal Pradesh* (Delhi 1983), (2) M. Postel *et al*, *Antiquities of Himachal Pradesh*, Vol. I (Bombay 1985).



121 SIVA TEMPLE (MANGARH)

1. **DISTRICT** : Sirmaur (Nahan); **TEHSIL** : Pachhad
2. **LOCALITY** : Mangarh (Lat. 30° 48' N; Long. 77° 15' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : S.O. 3391 dated 30.12.1995
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Shimla; **RAILWAY STATION** : Solan; **BUS STATION** : Mangarh
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Architecturally, the temple is assignable to the late medieval period. On plan it consists of a square sanctum with a bulbous domical *sikhara*, *antarala* and a pillared *mandapa* with a flat roof.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Hilly terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Part government, Part private
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : Thakur Sen Negi (ed.), *Himachal Pradesh District Gazetteers, Sirmaur* (Shimla 1969).



122 VICEREGAL LODGE (RASHTRAPATI NIWAS, SHIMLA)

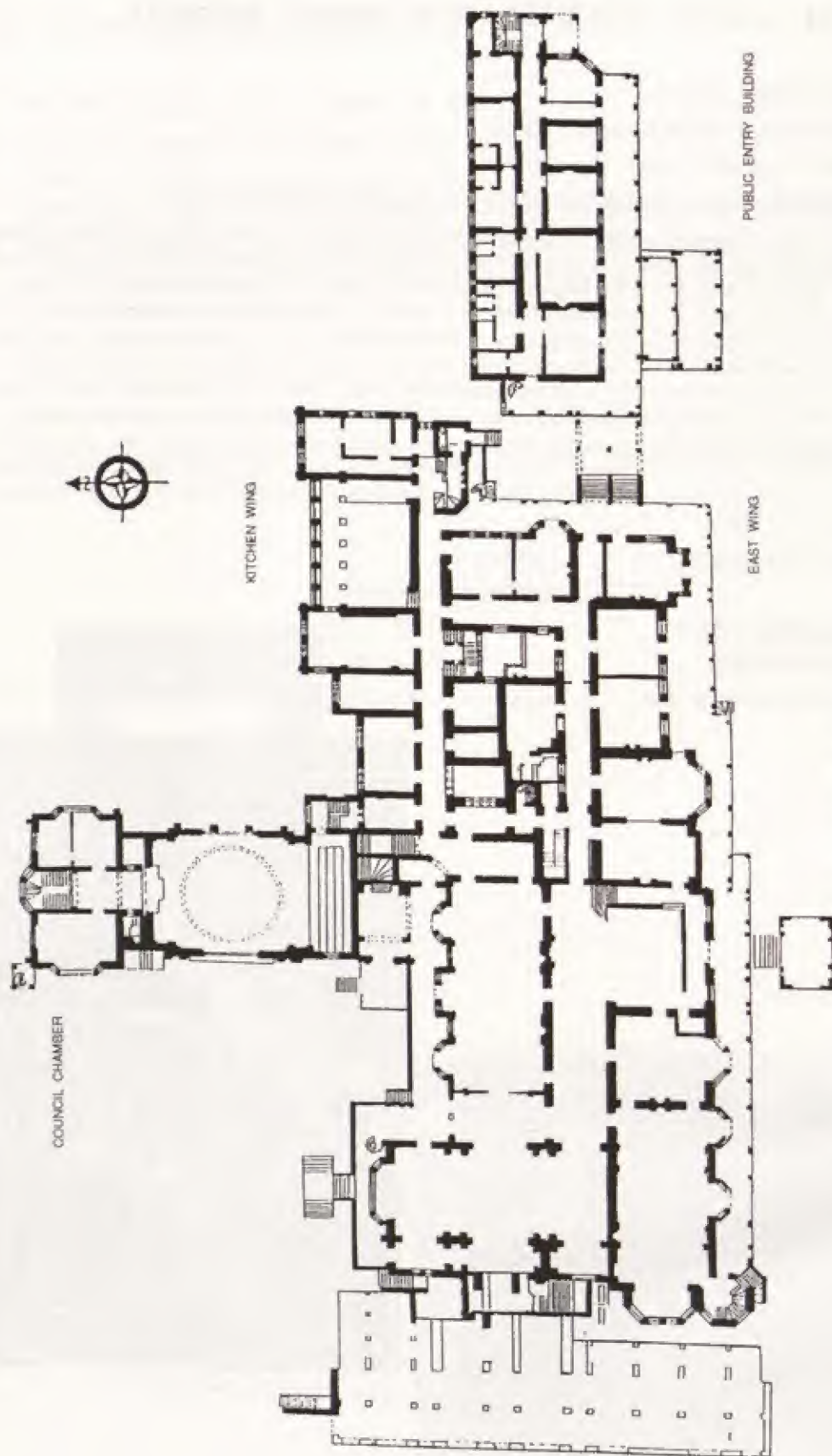
1. **DISTRICT** : Shimla; **TEHSIL** : Shimla
2. **LOCALITY** : Shimla (Lat. 31° 06' N; Long. 77° 13' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : S.O. 2957 dated 11.11.1997
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Shimla; **RAILWAY STATION** : Shimla; **BUS STATION** : Shimla
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The Viceregal Lodge (Rashtrapati Niwas) consists of a main block of three storeys. Another block, called the Kitchen wing on a precipice also is three-storeyed, situated below the ground level of the main block, giving a very lofty forbidding appearance like a castle. The external masonry is mainly of squared rubble limestones while the mullions and transoms of the windows are of dressed sandstones. The pilasters are ornamental. The roofs of the verandahs of different levels have sandstone arcades and some verandahs are ornamented by wrought iron beams at right angles to the facade. The main building is oriented west-south-west and east-north-east with front elevation facing south-south-east and measures 85 m long and 35 m wide. The south-western portion has three storeys. It has bedrooms for Viceroy and his family, besides the secretariat of Viceroy, the dining-room, assembly-hall, and council-chamber. The kitchen, observatory and swimming-pool are the other important portions of the building. The designs were prepared by Henry Irwin and Lord Dufferin is said to have personally supervised the construction which commenced in 1884 and completed in 1888.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Hilly terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Shimla
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : Edward J. Buck, *Simla Past and Present* (reprint, Delhi 1979).



View from south



View from south-east corner

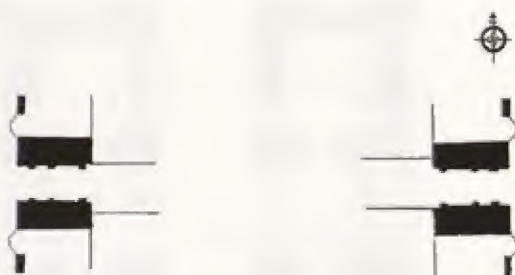


SKETCH PLAN

PANJAB

123 GATEWAY OF THE OLD SARAI-AKBAR OR JAHANGIR ON THE OLD DELHI AND LAHORE ROAD (AMANAT KHAN)

1. **DISTRICT :** Amritsar; **TEHSIL :** Tarantaran
2. **LOCALITY :** Amanat Khan (Lat. 31° 31' N; Long. 74° 42' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO. :** PN, 19571 dated 25.06.1928
4. **APPROACH :** AIRPORT : Amritsar; **RAILWAY STATION :** Amritsar; **BUS STATION :** Amritsar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY :** The sarai, named after Amanat Khan, the famous calligraphist of Taj Mahal, is situated in the village of the same name, 29 km to the south-east of Amritsar on the Tarantaran-Attari road. Although dilapidated, this sarai is a representative specimen bearing glazed tile decoration. The enclosure of the sarai measures 165 m x 168 m with an octagonal bastion in each corner. The east and west sides of the sarai each has an elegant two-storeyed gateway, with arched entrance, framed by bands of inscriptions, designed by Amanat Khan himself and rendered in glazed tiles. Fine floral arabesque designs adorn the spandrels. Amanat Khan lies buried to the east of the sarai which was constructed by him during his lifetime.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).

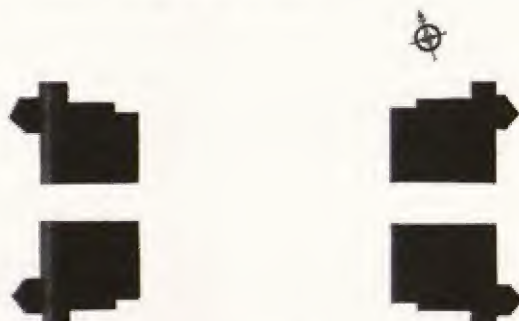


SKETCH PLAN



124 GATEWAY OF THE OLD SARAI-AKBAR OR JAHANGIR ON THE OLD DELHI AND LAHORE ROAD (FATEHABAD)

1. **DISTRICT** : Amritsar; **TEHSIL** : Fatehabad
2. **LOCALITY** : Fatehabad (Lat. 31° 23' N; Long. 75° 06' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 19571 dated 25.06.1928
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Amritsar; **RAILWAY STATION** : Tarantaran; **BUS STATION** : Fatehabad
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The two gateways, almost similar in plan and elevation, consist of rooms on either side of a central covered passage. The gateways are two-storeyed, and to their outer corners are added two octagonal towers, each three-storeyed and crowned by small domes. The passage consists of a domed chamber, having arched openings on the inner and outer sides. On either side of these arches, alcoves are arranged one over the other. The main arches of the gateway are enclosed in rectangular panels which along with the spandrels are decorated with geometrical and floral designs executed in glazed tiles. The colours used are blue, yellow and green. The outlines are picked up with brick tiles.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : A. Mc Farquhar (ed.), *Punjab District Gazetteers, Amritsar District* (Chandigarh 1947).

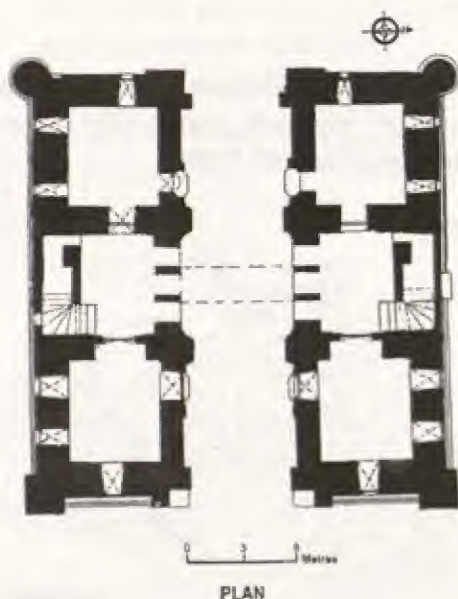


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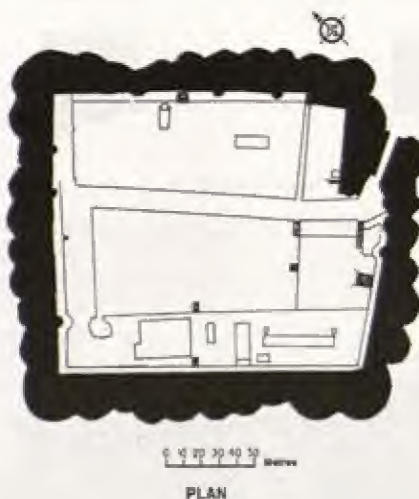
125 RAMBAGH GATE (AMRITSAR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Amritsar; **TEHSIL** : Amritsar
2. **LOCALITY** : Amritsar (Lat. 31° 38' N; Long. 75° 51' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 13990 dated 04.05.1926
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Amritsar; **RAILWAY STATION** : Amritsar; **BUS STATION** : Amritsar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Rambagh gate is a beautiful specimen of Sikh architecture. It is the entrance gateway to the summer palace complex of the Sikh ruler Maharaja Ranjit Singh (A.D. 1799-1839). The complex consists of a fortified citadel having the Darbar-hall in the centre and two gateways on the north and south sides. The south gateway or Deorhi which is oriented north-south, is square on plan. It consists of a central covered passage flanked by two-storeyed wings for guards on either side. Each wing consists of two rooms connecting the passage with staircase leading to the terrace. The façade of the gateway contains beautiful projecting balconies decorated with ornamental floral designs in lime plaster.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : A. Mc Farquhar (ed.), *Punjab District Gazetteers, Amritsar District* (Chandigarh 1947).



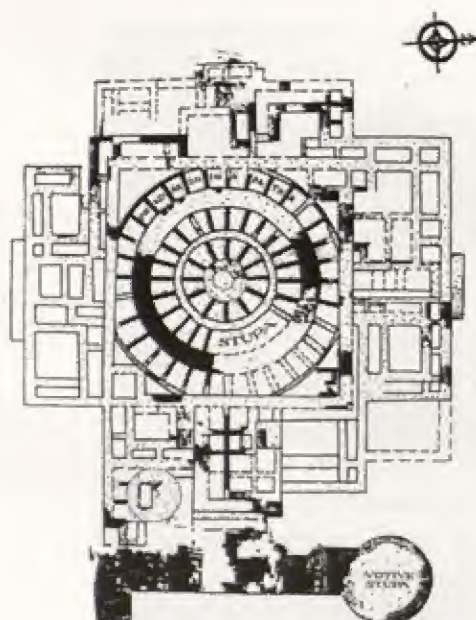
126 FORT (BHATINDA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Bhatinda; **TEHSIL** : Bhatinda
2. **LOCALITY** : Bhatinda (Lat. 30° 13' N; Long. 75° 00' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Ludhiana; **RAILWAY STATION** : Bhatinda; **BUS STATION** : Bhatinda
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The Govindgarh fort, according to local tradition, was built by Raja Dab, an ancestor of the mythical ruler Vena Pal during the early centuries of Christian era. The fort, standing on elevated ground is square on plan having thirty-two small and four large bastions, which are placed at the four corners, the largest standing to a height of 36.5 m. The only entrance to the fort is located at the northern end in the eastern face. The gateway, fitted with leaves carrying spikes, a three-storeyed structure showing Mughal features, is flanked on either side by two massive bastions having ribs. Over a bastion, to the right of the gateway, is another Mughal building known as Rani Mahal. It consists of a main hall with projecting balconies and attached side rooms, the roof being painted with floral designs. Situated on top of another bastion, to the left is Gurudwara dedicated to Guru Govind Singh built by Maharaja Karam Singh of Patiala. The Nishan Sahib of this Gurdwara was put up by the Patiala Regiment after their victorious return from World War II. The fort, originally of mud bricks, may have been built around sixth century A.D. as a defensive measure against the invading Hunas. Mahmud Ghaznavi captured this fort in the eleventh century A.D. After king Jaipal committed suicide, Razia, the first female Sultan of Delhi (A.D. 1236-40), was kept as a prisoner in this fort by Altunia. According to a tradition, Razia escaped by jumping from a balcony, in order to muster an army and fight back. During the Mughal period it was an important outpost enroute to Lahore.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : Alexander Cunningham, *Archaeological Survey of India, Report of a Tour in the Punjab and Rajputana, 1883-84*, Vol. XXIII (reprint, Varanasi 1966).



127 ANCIENT SITE AND BUDDHIST STUPA (SANGHOL)

1. **DISTRICT** : Fatehgarh Sahib; **TEHSIL** : Khamanu
2. **LOCALITY** : Sanghol (Uncha Pind) (**Lat.** 30° 47' N; **Long.** 76° 23' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : S.O. 1204 dated 09.06.1998
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Chandigarh; **RAILWAY STATION** : Morinda; **BUS STATION** : Sanghol
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Excavation at the ancient mound at Sanghol, locally known as 'Uncha Pind', has given a sequence of six periods from Late Harappan times to Gupta period. The site has also yielded evidence of a fortification with three moats as prescribed in the *Arthashastra*. During the Kushana period it was a very prosperous Buddhist centre having a remarkably large stupa intersected by three concentric walls, each with spoke-like radial walls (respectively numbering 12, 24, 32) sealing as many box chambers which were packed with mud and *kankar*. The stupa was enclosed by a lime plastered platform for circumambulation with approach steps in each cardinal direction. That the stupa contained the relics of an important Buddhist teacher, is inferred from the bone relics deposited in a soapstone casket bearing Kharoshthi inscription on its lid and a few votive stupas put up around the stupa. Near the main stupa were neatly packed, in a pit, possibly as a safety measure, 117 finely carved sculptures of the typical Mathura school of Kushana art. These bear *Jataka* scenes and large number of *yakshis* and *salabhanjikas*. This is one of the richest sites also for valuable objects of ivory, semi-precious stones, coins, terracotta figurines and inscribed seals and sealings of the Kushana and Gupta periods. In another mound at the same site a large structure called 'palatial remains' of the Kushana period have been exposed. This area has yielded remains of 'fire-altars' of a variety of shapes besides cisterns. One of these resembles a '*chaturasra syenachiti*'.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government & Thakurdwara
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : *Indian Archaeology-A Review* for the years 1968-69, 1972-73, 1977-78, 1980-81 and 1984-85.



SKETCH PLAN





Yakshis on railing pillar, Sanghol



Another view of stupa, Sanghol

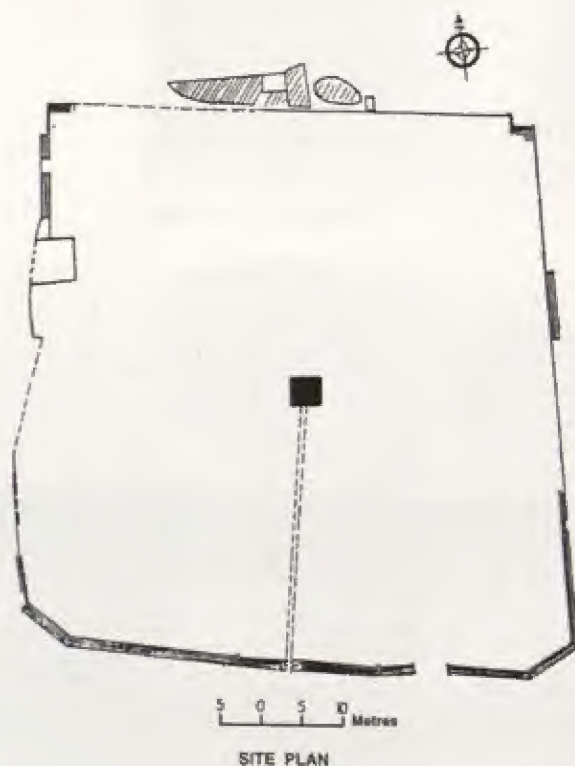
128 MOUND KNOWN AS MUD FORT (ABOHAR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Firozpur; **TEHSIL** : Abohar
2. **LOCALITY** : Abohar (Lat. 30° 09' N; Long. 74° 16' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.4-6 (6)/40-F & L dated 07.01.1941
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Chandigarh; **RAILWAY STATION** : Abohar; **BUS STATION** : Abohar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The remains here represent a large ancient fort which must have been of considerable strength. There is a local tradition that many centuries ago it was held by a Rajput Raja, Abram Chand. The mound seems to be a Harappan site situated on the bank of the dry bed of river Ghaggar. Excellent flat mud bricks of large size are found inside the mound. A lot of potsherds are found on the top layers indicating that the cultural occupation here continues till the medieval period.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : *Punjab District Gazetteers, The Firozpur District* (Lahore 1888-89).



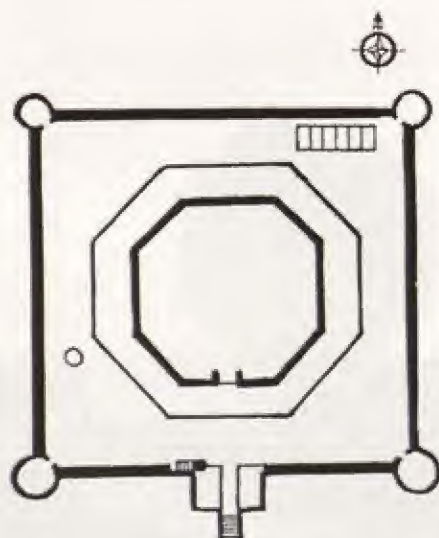
129 BARADARI GENERALLY KNOWN AS ANARKALI (BATALA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Gurdaspur; **TEHSIL** : Batala
2. **LOCALITY** : Batala (Lat. 31° 40' N; Long. 75° 15' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 11390 dated 19.04.1933
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Amritsar ; **RAILWAY STATION** : Batala; **BUS STATION** : Batala
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This Mughal monument is popularly known as Anarkali. In A.D. 1567 during Akbar's reign (A.D.1556-1605), Shamsheer Khan, eunuch and the Karori of Batala, built a fine tank to the north-east of the town in A.D. 1573 and planted gardens in the suburb known as Anarkali. The *baradari* standing in the tank resembles a Jal Mahal. There are *ghats* around the tank but there is no proper approach at present to this *baradari*.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) J. N. Sarkar, *India of Aurangzeb* (Calcutta 1901), (2) Subhash Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



130 SHAMSHER KHAN'S TOMB (BATALA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Gurdaspur; **TEHSIL** : Batala
2. **LOCALITY** : Batala (Lat. 31° 40' N; Long. 75° 15' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 11908 dated 15.04.1920
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Amritsar; **RAILWAY STATION** : Batala; **BUS STATION** : Batala
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The tomb of Shamsir Khan stands on a raised plinth (34 m x 39 m) surrounded by a low wall having bastions at corners. This plinth is approached through a gateway to the south, which still bears traces of painted decorations in the interior. The tomb is an octagonal structure, with alternate sides measuring 8.3 m and 6.1 m in length. It has two storeys of recesses with pointed arches. The structure is centrally crowned by low dome. The soffits of the recesses are adorned with stalactites. The spandrels of the arches are filled with painted arabesque and geometrical designs. In addition to the above, the exterior had horizontal panels of decorative inscriptions, only traces of which are extant. According to the relevant inscription a reservoir, a mosque and a garden were completed during the reign of Akbar in A.H. 998 (A.D. 1590) by Shamsir Khan.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) *Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy* for 1971-72, No. D, 132 (2) Subhash Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985), (3) Wahid Mirza, 'Some Arabic and Persian Inscriptions from the East Punjab', *Epigraphia Indica, The Arabic & Persian Supplement-1953-54*.

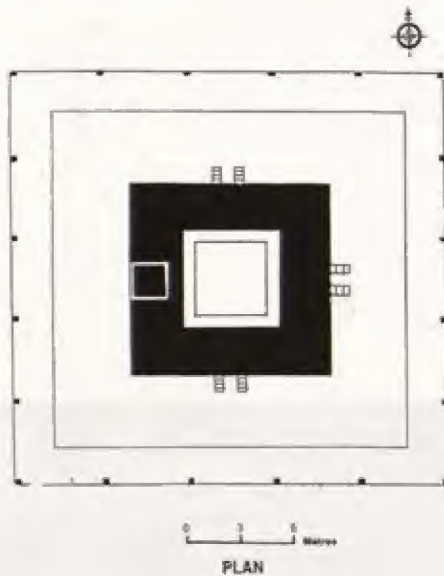


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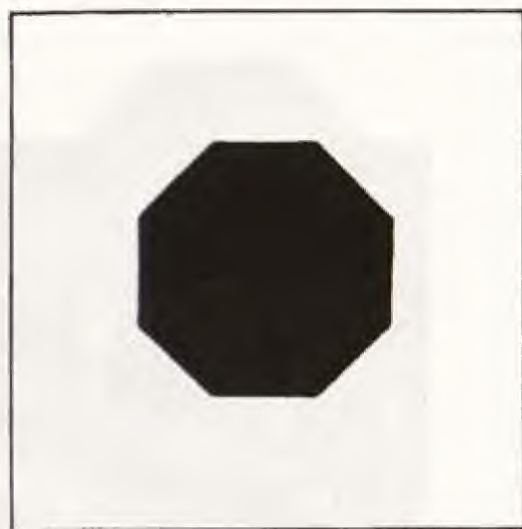
131 TAKHT-I-AKBAR (KALANAUR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Gurdaspur; **TEHSIL** : Kalanaur
2. **LOCALITY** : Kalanaur (Lat. 32° 00' N; Long. 75° 10' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 11908 dated 15.04.1920
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Amritsar; **RAILWAY STATION** : Dera Baba Nanak; **BUS STATION** : Kalanaur
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Mughal prince Akbar was at Kalanaur about 22 km from Gurdaspur when he received the sad tidings of the sudden demise of his father Humayun at Delhi. This is the town where he was proclaimed the emperor of Hindustan on 14 February, 1556. The coronation was celebrated on a masonry platform, now known as the *Takht-i-Akbar*. It is a simple platform of brick coated with plaster. A tank 4.2 sq. m and 1.4 m deep in the centre of the platform added to its beauty. The water of this tank overflowed down the scalloped chutes of red painted plaster into four miniature reservoirs below the platform. A flight of steps on either side of the chutes, lead up to the platform.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) *Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India 1907-08*, (2) C. J. Rogers, *Revised List of the Objects of Archaeological Interest in the Punjab* (Lahore 1891), (3) Subash Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



132(1) SEVEN KOS MINARS ON OLD BADSHAHI HIGHWAY FROM DELHI TO LAHORE (BIRPIND)

1. **DISTRICT** : Jalandhar; **TEHSIL** : Nakodar
2. **LOCALITY** : Birpind (Lat. 31° 07' N; Long. 75° 31' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 11078 dated 09.04.1924
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Ludhiana; **RAILWAY STATION** : Nakodar; **BUS STATION** : Nakodar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are plastered brick structures standing on square platform. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



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PLAN



132(2) SEVEN KOS MINARS ON OLD BADSHAHI HIGHWAY FROM DELHI TO LAHORE (CHIMA KALAN)

1. **DISTRICT** : Jalandhar; **TEHSIL** : Nurmahal
2. **LOCALITY** : Chima Kalan (Lat. 31° 65' N; Long. 75° 36' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 11078 dated 09.04.1924
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Ludhiana; **RAILWAY STATION** : Nurmahal; **BUS STATION** : Nurmahal
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619 emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are brick structures standing on square platform covered with plaster. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



132(3) SEVEN KOS MINARS ON OLD BADSHAHI HIGHWAY FROM DELHI TO LAHORE (DAKHNI JAHANGIR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Jalandhar; **TEHSIL** : Nakodar
2. **LOCALITY** : Dakhni Jahangir (Lat. 31° 10' N; Long. 75° 25' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 11078 dated 09.04.1924
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Ludhiana; **RAILWAY STATION** : Nakodar; **BUS STATION** : Jahangir
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are plastered brick structures standing on square platform. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



PLAN



132(4) SEVEN KOS MINARS ON OLD BADSHAHI HIGHWAY FROM DELHI TO LAHORE (NAKODAR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Jalandhar; **TEHSIL** : Nakodar
2. **LOCALITY** : Nakodar (Lat. 31° 08' N; Long. 75° 29' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 11078 dated 09.04.1924
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Ludhiana; **RAILWAY STATION** : Nakodar; **BUS STATION** : Nakodar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are plastered brick structures standing on square platform. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).

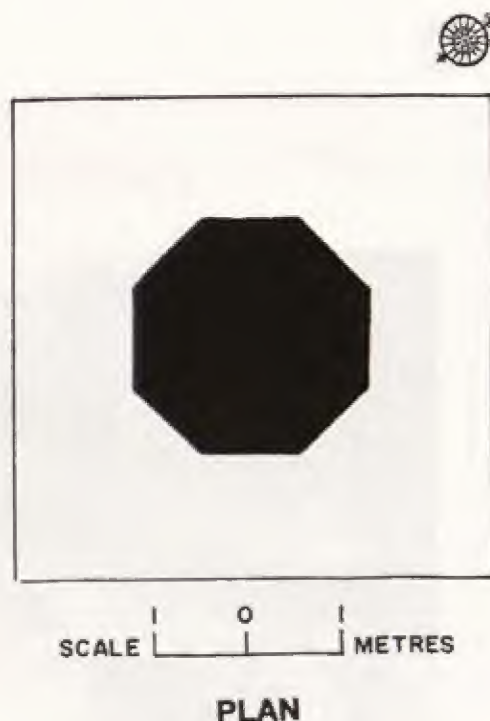


PLAN



132(5) SEVEN KOS MINARS ON OLD BADSHAHI HIGHWAY FROM DELHI TO LAHORE (SHAMPUR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Jalandhar; **TEHSIL** : Nurmahal
2. **LOCALITY** : Shampur (Lat. 31° 05' N; Long. 75° 39' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 11078 dated 09.04.1924
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Ludhiana; **RAILWAY STATION** : Bilga; **BUS STATION** : Bilga
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are plastered brick structures standing on square platform. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



132(6) SEVEN KOS MINARS ON OLD BADSHAHI HIGHWAY FROM DELHI TO LAHORE (TUT)

1. **DISTRICT** : Jalandhar; **TEHSIL** : Nakodar
2. **LOCALITY** : Tut (Lat. 31° 09' N; Long. 75° 26' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 11078 dated 09.04.1924
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Ludhiana; **RAILWAY STATION** : Nakodar; **BUS STATION** : Tut
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D., 1619 emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are plastered brick structures standing on square platform. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



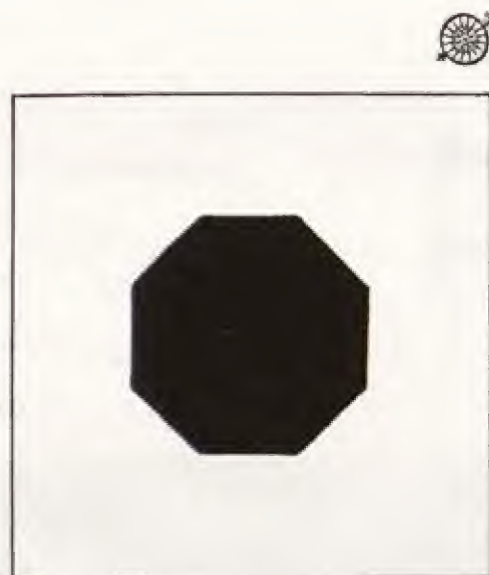
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PLAN



132(7) SEVEN KOS MINARS ON OLD BADSHAHI HIGHWAY FROM DELHI TO LAHORE (UPAL)

1. **DISTRICT** : Jalandhar; **TEHSIL** : Nurmahal
2. **LOCALITY** : Upal (Lat. 31° 06' N; Long. 75° 34' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 11078 dated 09.04.1924
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Ludhiana; **RAILWAY STATION** : Nurmahal; **BUS STATION** : Upal
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are plastered brick structures standing on square platform. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



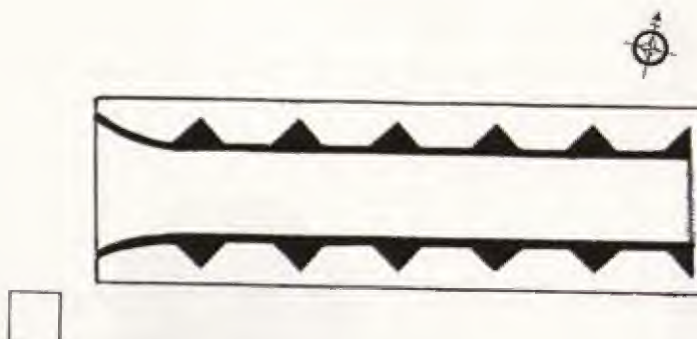
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PLAN



133 MUGHAL BRIDGE (DAKHNI)

1. **DISTRICT** : Jalandhar; **TEHSIL** : Nakodar
2. **LOCALITY** : Dakhni (Lat. 31° 10' N; Long. 75° 25' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 16721 dated 04.06.1923
4. **APPROACH : AIRPORT** : Ludhiana; **RAILWAY STATION** : Nakodar; **BUS STATION** : Dakhni
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In his memoirs it is recorded that Jahangir ordered at the passage of every river, large or small, bridges be erected so that illustrious traveller might be enabled to pursue his journey without obstructions. One of the extant Mughal bridges is known as Dakhni Bridge which is situated to the south of the village Mahlian Kalan on Nakodar-Kapurthala road, 12 km from Nakodar. Built during the reign of emperor Shah Jahan, the bridge spanned the Dhauli-Veni river to the east of the Dakhni Sarai. It has five arched spans, the central one being the highest. The bridge is made of *lakhauri* bricks and was plastered in lime.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).

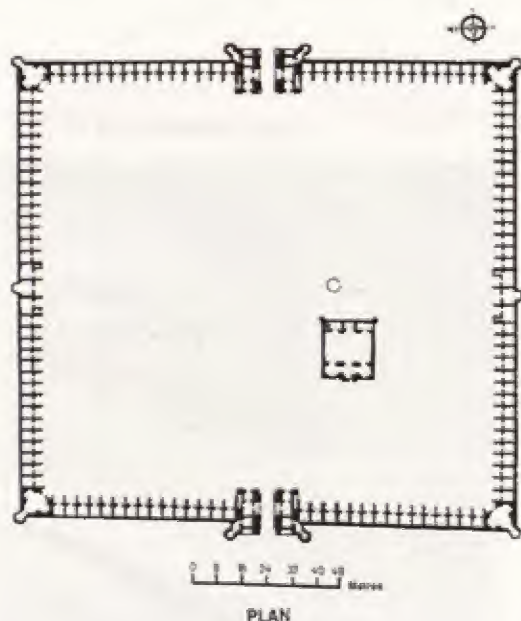


SKETCH PLAN



134 SARAI INCLUDING GATEWAY (DAKHNI)

1. **DISTRICT** : Jalandhar; **TEHSIL** : Nakodar
2. **LOCALITY** : Dakhni (Lat. 31° 10' N; Long. 75° 25' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 4687 dated 18.02.1919
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Ludhiana; **RAILWAY STATION** : Nakodar; **BUS STATION** : Dakhni
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This sarai stands to the south of village Mahlian Kalan on Nakodar-Kapurthala road, 12 km from Nakodar. It is said to have been built by Ali Mardan Khan during the reign of Shah Jahan about A.D. 1640. The sarai (180 mx172 m) has an imposing east and west sides, each strengthened at either corner by an octagonal bastion topped by a domed pavilion. The large entrance arch has a deep recess on either side at the ground level above which are two storeys of triple arched openings with projecting balconies. The whole surface is embellished with arabesque designs executed in yellow, orange, green, turquoise, indigo and white glazed tiles. The domed bastions also had similar decorations of which traces remain. According to the Persian inscription above the western gate, the Sarai (Nur-Sara) was built under the order of Nur Jahan Begum. The work started in A.H. 1028 (A.D. 1618-19) was completed in A.D. 1620-21.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) *Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy for 1977-78*, No. D, 99, (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



135 MUGHAL KOS MINAR, THREE MILES TO THE NORTH-WEST OF DAKHNI SARAI (DAKHNI-DHADA KHANPUR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Jalandhar; **TEHSIL** : Nakodar
2. **LOCALITY** : Dakhni (Dhada Khanpur) (Lat. 31° 11' N; Long. 75° 22' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 2031 dated 09.04.1924
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Ludhiana; **RAILWAY STATION** : Nakodar; **BUS STATION** : Dakhni
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are plastered brick structures standing on square platform. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



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PLAN



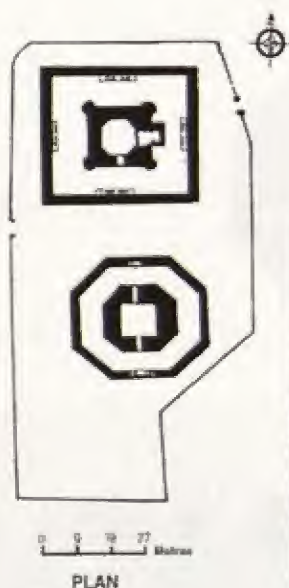
136 THEH GATTI MOUND (NAGAR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Jalandhar; **TEHSIL** : Phillaur
2. **LOCALITY** : Nagar (Lat. 31° 03' N; Long. 75° 50' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act 1954 dated 02.01.1954
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Ludhiana; **RAILWAY STATION** : Phillaur; **BUS STATION** : Nagar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : At Nagar, about 9 km north-east of Phillaur, in a 5 m cultural deposit, a three fold sequence of cultures was identified. Of these, the lowest Period I is represented by Painted Grey Ware culture which has a sprinkling of Late Harappan sturdy red ware in it indicating again interlocking of two cultures. Period II is represented by the typical Kushana pottery, terracottas and coins. At the end of this period there is a little early Gupta deposit which is very much disturbed by the medieval pits. In Period III, there was prosperous habitation at Nagar representing the early medieval times.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : Jagat Pati Joshi, *Excavation at Bhagwanpura 1975-76 and other Explorations & Excavation in Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir and Punjab 1975-1981*, MASI No. 89 (New Delhi 1993).



137 TOMB OF MUHAMMAD MOMIN AND HAJI JAMAL (NAKODAR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Jalandhar; **TEHSIL** : Nakodar
2. **LOCALITY** : Nakodar (Lat. 31° 08' N; Long. 75° 29' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 4687 dated 18.02.1919
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Ludhiana; **RAILWAY STATION** : Nakodar; **BUS STATION** : Nakodar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : (a) **Tomb of Muhammad Momin** : The tomb was erected over the mortal remains of Ustad Muhammad Momin, a *Tambura* player. The tomb stands on an octagonal platform, approached by flights of steps from two sides. The plan of the tomb conforms to the *Baghdadi* square principle. Its octagonal exterior has four long and four short sides, while its interior is square. It is centrally surmounted by a hemispherical dome which sits over low cylindrical neck, balanced by four cupolas.
 (b) **Tomb of Haji Jamal** : This beautiful tomb, adorned with fine glazed tiles, was raised over the mortal remains of Haji Jamal, Ustad of Muhammad Husaini. The tomb standing on platform is internally square having octagonal turrets surmounted by domed cupolas. A bulbous dome crowned with a pinnacle sits over a high drum and is balanced by the four cupolas crowning the corner turrets. The octagonal towers and battlements as well as the pinnacles of the domes are ornamented with glazed tiles. The tomb was constructed during the Shah Jahan's period (A.D 1628-58).
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Cunningham, *Archaeological Survey of India, Report of a Tour in the Punjab 1878-79*, Vol. XIV (reprint, Varanasi 1966), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



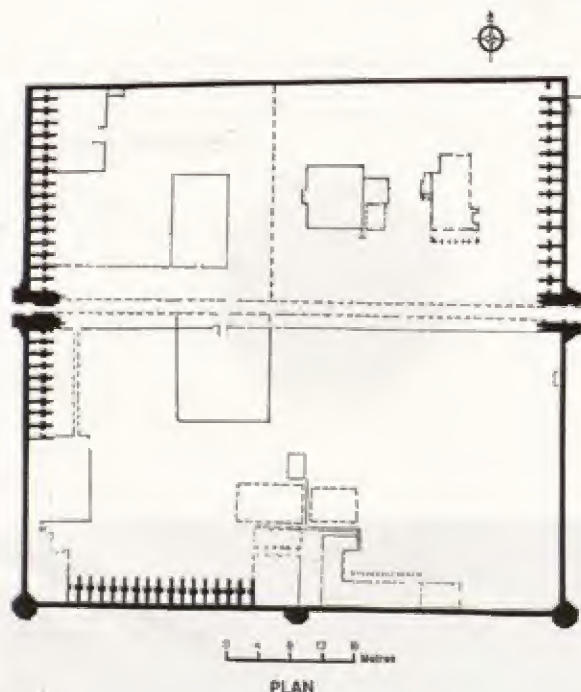
(b) Tomb of Haji Jamal, Nakodar



(a) Tomb of Muhammad Momin, Nakodar

138 SARAI INCLUDING GATEWAY (NURMAHAL)

1. **DISTRICT** : Jalandhar; **TEHSIL** : Nurmahal
2. **LOCALITY** : Nurmahal (Lat. 31° 06' N; Long. 75° 36' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 4687 dated 18.02.1919
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Ludhiana; **RAILWAY STATION** : Nurmahal; **BUS STATION** : Nurmahal
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The sarai measures 168 sq. m externally and has octagonal bastions at corners. The western gateway of the sarai is notable for excellence in conception and execution. This three-storeyed structure has a veneer of red sandstone with its surface dotted by relief panels carved with elephants, riders, fairies, peacocks, lions fights, camels, rhinos, human beings, etc. The sides of the gateway are embellished with foliated scrolls depicting birds on trees besides geometrical patterns. The eastern gateway also bore similar decoration, besides an inscription. In the courtyard of the sarai is a well and a mosque covered with a single dome. According to the Persian inscription above the western gate, the Sarai (Nur-Sara) was built under the order of Nur Jahan Begam. The work started in A.H. 1028 (A.D. 1618-19) was completed in A.D. 1620-21.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) *Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy for 1977-78*, No. D, 99, (3) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



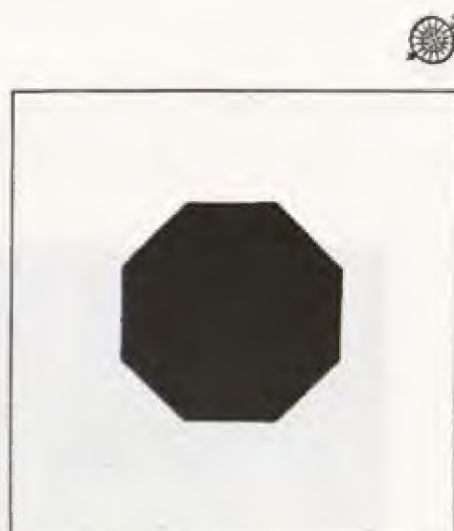
139 ANCIENT MOUND (KATPALON)

1. **DISTRICT** : Jalandhar; **TEHSIL** : Phillaur
2. **LOCALITY** : Katpalon (Lat. 31° 05' N; Long. 75° 52' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : No. 4/7/67/ CAI dated 05.03.1968
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Ludhiana; **RAILWAY STATION** : Phillaur; **BUS STATION** : Nagar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The ancient site of Katpalon has an area of about 3.5 acres. Soundings at the site have yielded a sequence of three cultures. In Period I, Painted Grey Ware culture has been found interlocked with Late Harappan culture. Associated with this period, other finds include copper antimony rods, terracotta beads and wheels. The period, after a break, was followed by Kushana occupation. Period III is represented by medieval pottery, terracottas and beads.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : Jagat Pati Joshi, *Excavation at Bhagwanpura 1975-76 and other Explorations & Excavation in Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir and Punjab 1975-1981*, MASI No. 89 (New Delhi 1993).



140 KOS MINAR (GHUNGRALI RAJPUTAN)

1. **DISTRICT** : Ludhiana; **TEHSIL** : Khanna
2. **LOCALITY** : Ghungrali Rajputan (Lat. 30° 43' N; Long. 76° 07' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 24847 dated 14.10.1921
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Ludhiana; **RAILWAY STATION** : Khanna; **BUS STATION** : Khanna
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are plastered brick structures standing on square platform. Part of the upper portion of the *minar* has survived, the remaining portions are ruined.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



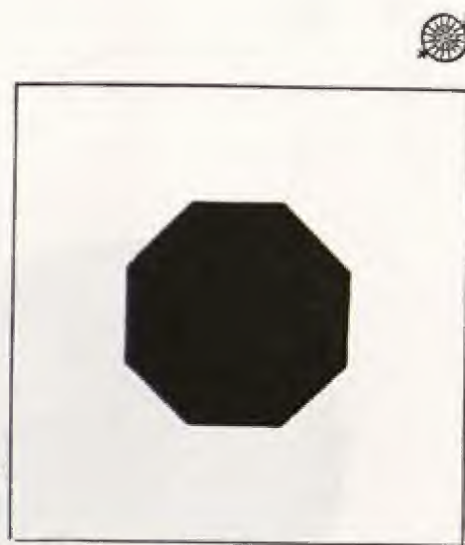
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141 KOS MINAR (LASHKARI KHAN, KOT PANAICH)

1. **DISTRICT** : Ludhiana; **TEHSIL** : Khanna
2. **LOCALITY** : Lashkari Khan (Kot Panaich) (Lat. 30° 45' N; Long. 76° 05' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 24847 dated 14.10.1921
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Ludhiana; **RAILWAY STATION** : Khanna; **BUS STATION** : Khanna
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are plastered brick structures standing on square platform. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



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PLAN



142 KOS MINAR (LUDHIANA, DHANDARI KALAN)

1. **DISTRICT** : Ludhiana; **TEHSIL** : Ludhiana
2. **LOCALITY** : Ludhiana (Dhandari Kalan) (Lat. 30° 55' N; Long. 75° 53' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 24847 dated 14.10.1921
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Ludhiana; **RAILWAY STATION** : Dhandari Kalan; **BUS STATION** : Dhandari Kalan
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are plastered brick structures standing on square platform. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



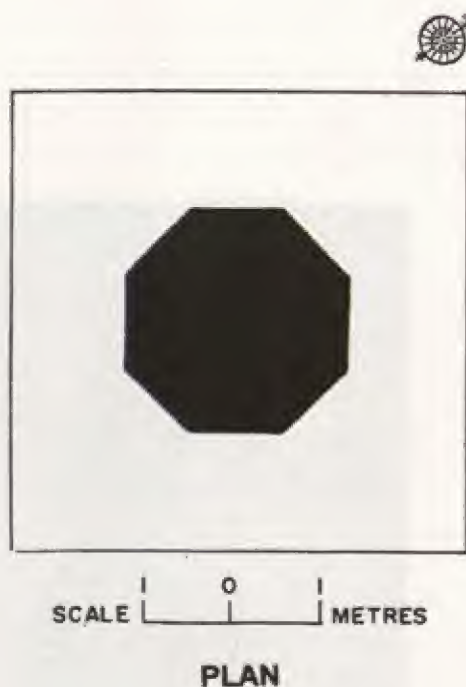
SCALE | 0 | METRES

PLAN



143 KOS MINAR (LUDHIANA, SHERPUR KALAN)

1. **DISTRICT** : Ludhiana; **TEHSIL** : Ludhiana
2. **LOCALITY** : Ludhiana (Sherpur Kalan) (Lat. 30° 54' N; Long. 75° 53' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 24847 dated 14.10.1921
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Ludhiana; **RAILWAY STATION** : Ludhiana; **BUS STATION** : Ludhiana
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are plastered brick structures standing on square platform. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



144 ANCIENT SITE (SUNET)

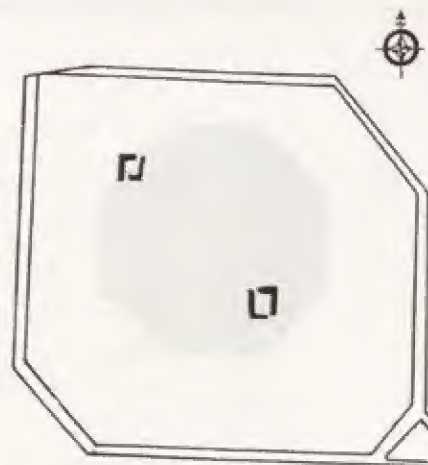
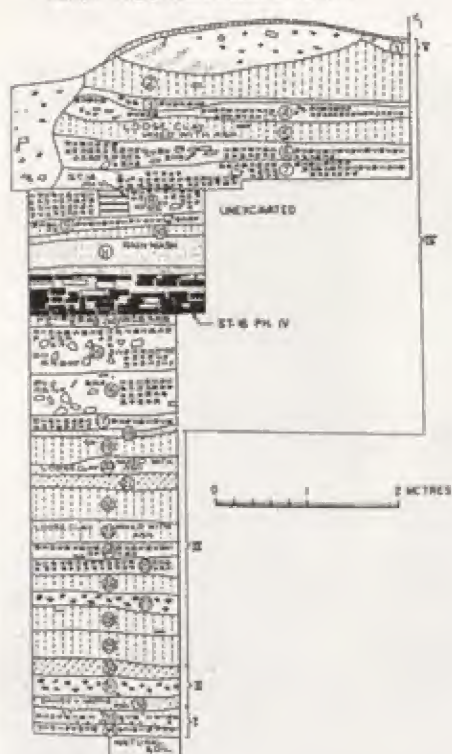
1. **DISTRICT** : Ludhiana; **TEHSIL** : Ludhiana
2. **LOCALITY** : Sunet (Lat. 36° 53' N; Long. 75° 47' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 849 dated 09.12.1909
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Ludhiana; **RAILWAY STATION** : Ludhiana; **BUS STATION** : Sunet
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Sunet is an extensive mound which was 533.54 m in length by 365.85 m in breadth at the time when Alexander Cunningham visited it in 1878-79. Presently, the mound has shrunk in size due to habitation activities and a small portion of ancient remains is now available.

Excavation at the site during 1983-84 yielded a six-fold sequence beginning with Period I-Late Harappan, circa 1800 to 1400 B.C., Period II-Painted Grey Ware, circa 1000 to 600 B.C., besides a Bara Ware, Black Slipped Ware and red ware, Period III-Black Slipped Ware, grey ware and associated red ware, circa 600 to 200 B.C., Period IV-Sunga-Kushana, circa 200 B.C. to A.D. 300, Period V-Gupta, circa A.D. 300 to 600 and Period VI-early-Medieval, circa A.D. 600 to 800.

The most important finds from the site are 30,000 coin-moulds of the Yaudheyas with figure of Karttikeya and legend 'Yaudheya Ganasya Jaya' on the obverse while his consort goddess Shashthi was noticed on the reverse. A large number of seals and sealing of different periods are also noteworthy.

6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Birbal Sahni, *Techniques of Casting Coins in Ancient India* (Bombay 1945), (2) *Indian Archaeology 1983-84 - A Review*.

SUNET : SECTION LOOKING NORTH

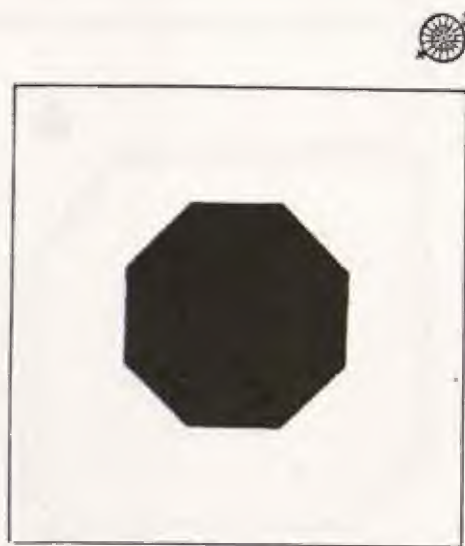


SKETCH PLAN



145 KOS MINAR (SUNNAHWAL/SANEHWAL)

1. **DISTRICT** : Ludhiana; **TEHSIL** : Sanehwal
2. **LOCALITY** : Sunnahwal/Sanehwal (Lat. 30° 50' N; Long. 75° 59' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : PN, 24847 dated 14.10.1921
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Ludhiana; **RAILWAY STATION** : Sanehwal; **BUS STATION** : Sanehwal
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In A.D. 1619, emperor Jahangir ordered Baqir Khan, the Fauzdar of Multan, to erect a *kos-minar* (mile-stone) at every *kos* (3.20 km) on the old imperial route. *Kos-minars* are plastered brick structures standing on square platform. Each *minar* soars from a tapering octagonal base which is separated from the upper circular portion by a moulding.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Rogers (tr.), *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (reprint, Delhi 1968), (2) Subhas Parihar, *The Mughal Monuments in the Punjab and Haryana* (Delhi 1985).



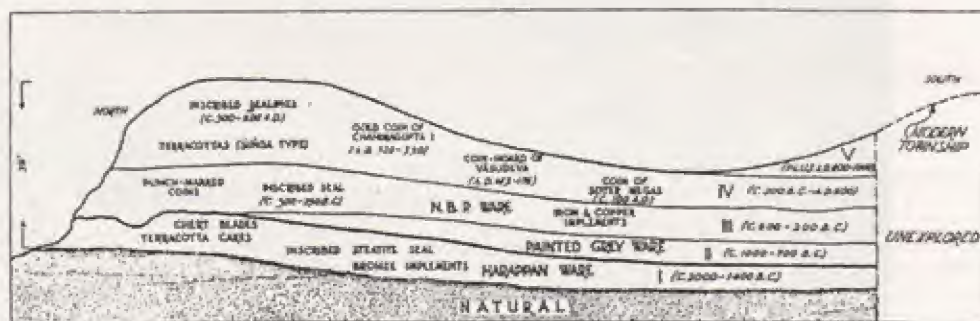
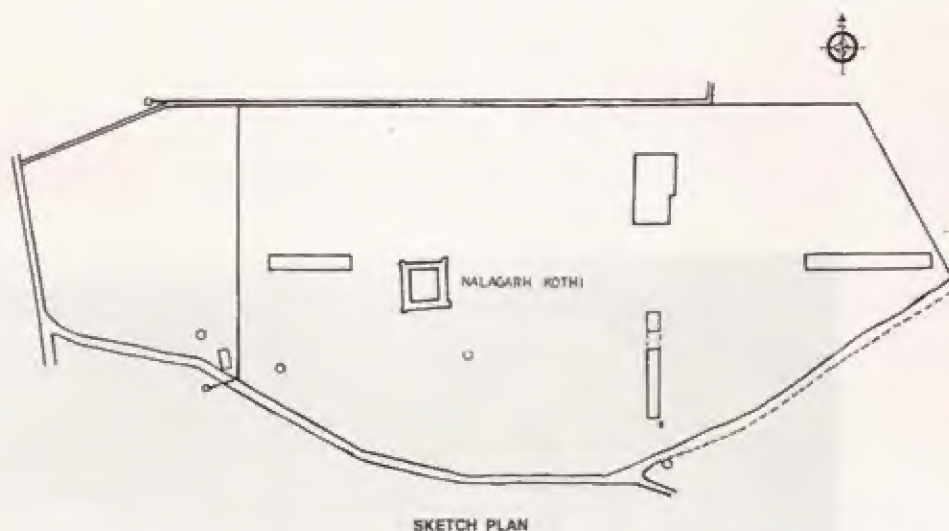
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PLAN



146 ANCIENT SITE (ROPAR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Rupnagar (Ropar); **TEHSIL** : Rupnagar (Ropar)
2. **LOCALITY** : Rupnagar (Ropar) (Lat. 30° 28' N; Long. 76° 32' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. 2 of 1954 dated 02.01.1954
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Chandigarh; **RAILWAY STATION** : Rupnagar; **BUS STATION** : Rupnagar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The mound lies in the north-west of the Ropar town near Govt. College Hostel. The area of the mound is about 15 acres and the height of the mound is about 15.24 m from the surrounding level. This was the first Harappan site to be excavated in India after Independence. The excavations have yielded a six-fold sequence of cultures, Pd I-2000 B.C. to 1400 B.C., Pd. II-1000 B.C. to 700 B.C., Pd. III-600 B.C. to 200 B.C., Pd. IV-200 B.C. to A.D. 600, Pd. V-A.D. 800 to A.D. 1000, Pd. VI-A.D. 1300 to A.D. 1700. After the Period I there is a break in sequence of chronological order. The silver utensils of good craftsmanship are of early-medieval and late medieval period.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Central Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) A. Ghosh, *An Encyclopaedia of Indian Archaeology*, Vol. II (New Delhi 1989), (2) *Indian Archaeology - A Review* for the years 1953-54, 1954-55.



Schematic section across Ropar mound, 1953



A decorated ring stone, Ropar



Harappan burial, Ropar



84884

A horizontal scale bar with four major tick marks labeled 100, 0, 100, and 200. The unit 'Km' is written at the far right. There are four small tick marks between each major tick mark, dividing each 100 km segment into five 20 km segments.



* BASED UPON THE SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA
* © GOVT. OF INDIA COPYRIGHT 1998.
* THE ADMINISTRATIVE HEADQUARTERS OF CHANDIGARH, HARYANA AND PUNJAB ARE AT CHANDIGARH.

"A book that is shut is but a block"

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